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Leftist gunmen use sandbags for cover near Beirut's luxury hotels during weekend fighting with Phalangists.

## Civil Strife Continues

### Americans in Beirut Advised By U.S. Embassy to Evacuate

BEIRUT, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Moslem and Palestinian forces today continued to attack Christian Phalangist positions in the Holiday Inn in central Beirut. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy advised the 2,000 Americans still in the capital to leave as quickly as possible.

Rocket, mortar and machine-gun clashes claimed the lives of about 150 persons during the weekend, raising the casualty toll during eight weeks of civil strife in Beirut to nearly 2,000 dead and 3,000 wounded.

A cease-fire agreement reached yesterday—the 12th in eight weeks—took partial hold in outlying areas of the capital but fighting continued for most of today in the center-city hotel district, where encircled Christian Phalangists held off a determined Moslem assault to oust them from their positions in the Holiday Inn and St. Georges Hotel.

Leftist newspapers affiliated with the Moslem militias claimed that leftist forces had taken over two nearby hotels, the Palm Beach and the Martinez, turning the eighth day of fighting in the center city area into a "war of the hotels."

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the reports.

## Schlesinger Reported Out At Pentagon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said today he has learned from sources within the administration that James Schlesinger has been removed as secretary of defense.

Mr. Schlesinger was appointed to the post on July 3, 1973.

Sharply critical of the ouster, Sen. Jackson charged that differences with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were to blame.

"The last vestige of dissent may be wiped out," Sen. Jackson said. "Dissent to Dr. Kissinger, I mean."

Sen. Jackson, in a statement, called Mr. Schlesinger a man of "courage, integrity and honor" and said:

"His abrupt removal indicates that the administration cannot tolerate differing views and honest advice on the most serious issues of national security."

**Ford Averts Questions**

In Jacksonville, Fla., President Ford sidestepped questions on reports that Mr. Schlesinger had resigned and Secretary Kissinger had given up his White House position as national security adviser.

While House Foreign Secretary Ron Nissen told reporters he was aware of the reports and had informed Mr. Ford of the story, "I don't have anything on it," Mr. Nissen said. He refused to confirm or deny the report.

The clash between Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Kissinger has been growing for some time with their disagreements over the SAU talks breaking into the open.

Sen. Jackson had no word on whether the Kissinger part of the report was true and it was not immediately confirmed by official sources.

When reporters in Jacksonville asked Mr. Ford about the changes, he only grinned and said: "I love you all."

Sen. Jackson would not say how he should report about the major administrative shift but said he is certain his sources are reliable.

## Arab Owners of Boston Building Get Their Rent in Israeli Bonds

BOSTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Arab real estate investors, who recently bought 17 downtown office buildings here, are collecting \$1,500 monthly rent from one of their tenants in Israeli bonds.

Under an arrangement dating to 1951, the Boston office of the Development Corporation for Israel has paid its rent in long-term (15-year) Israeli bonds.

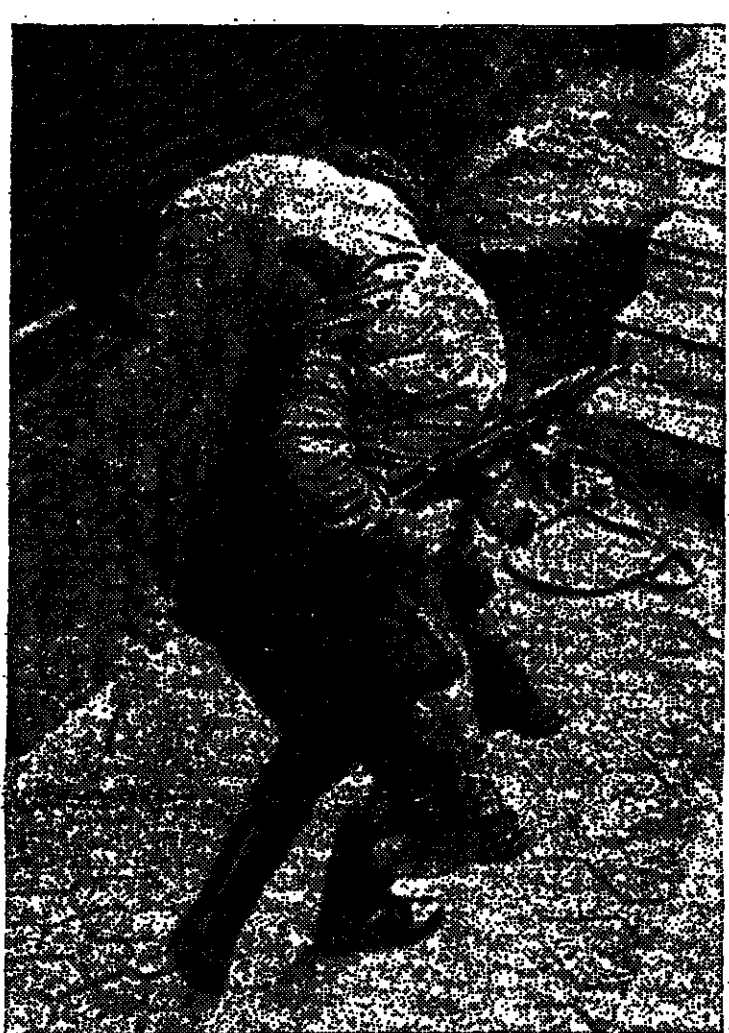
"I don't know what they do with them," said Thomas Horan, president of the firm that manages the buildings for their Kuwaiti owners. The firm forwards the bonds each month to the U.S. agents of the Arab investors.

Officials of the bond office, which is located in one of the Arab-owned buildings, maintain that their lease is just like any other and that they are holding up their end of the deal.

Privately, however, an amused official said, "I think it's great."

The office, which in the last calendar year generated \$5.5 million in bond sales, made the deal with the late Maurice Gordon, one of Boston's largest real estate owners. When Mr. Gordon's heirs sold 17 of his major holdings to United Realty Corp. of Kuwait, the old lease, which runs through next year, remained in effect.

The bonds are not redeemable outside Israel until 1990 and even in Israel only about 75 per cent of the amount is redeemable prematurely in cash.



A Moslem militiaman aids wounded colleague in Beirut.

## Same Offer for Israel

### U.S. Will Allow Egypt to Buy 2 A-Plants Under Tight Curbs

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 2.—President Ford joined Egyptian President Anwar Sadat here today for more talks on problems in the Middle East and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger indicated that the United States will allow Egypt to buy two nuclear reactors under tight restrictions.

Mr. Kissinger spoke with newsman as he traveled on Air Force One to Jacksonville with the President. He said the reactor plan has been discussed with the Israelis, who would be offered an identical plan under the same restrictions.

Under the arrangement, nuclear explosions for any purpose would be ruled out, Mr. Kissinger said. Funds for the reactors, which would cost an estimated \$1.2 billion, would partly come out of the \$750-million aid package for Egypt, he said. They would be "under the most exhaustive safeguards in existence in any country," he added.

Mr. Ford did not mention the reactors in his remarks on arrival here. He said he was here for "very important" talks.

Under the proposed accord, the Egyptians would be permitted to buy reactors to supply 1,200 megawatts of energy. They are expected to purchase two 600-megawatt reactors and are currently studying bids submitted by Westinghouse and General Electric, officials said.

But even if the agreement is completed and approved by Congress soon, it is not contemplated that the reactors would be in operation until the 1990s.

The current negotiations stem from the offer made by former President Richard Nixon to both Egypt and Israel during his Middle East trip in June of last year.

On that trip, the U.S. proposed negotiating nuclear agreements but Israel objected to rather stringent inspection requirements by the United States to prevent development of nuclear explosives.

According to officials, the United States sought to have all future nuclear reactors in Egypt and Israel subject to the same safeguards.

The Egyptians were reportedly willing to sign such an accord provided the Israelis did. But when the Israelis balked, negotiations slowed down with Egypt as well.

In advance of Mr. Sadat's visit, however, the United States submitted a new draft agreement that provided for inspection of only U.S.-supplied reactors.

The safeguards would be the responsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United States.

Officials said the United States had dropped its original far-reaching proposal because it was now more confident that other supplier nations were also concerned about the dangers.

Yesterday, in a visit to Texas, Mr. Sadat was made an honorary Texas Ranger, given a souvenir Colt .45 pistol, and an autographed photograph of a rodeo clown. He watched a calf-roping and bronco-riding in an air-conditioned "barn" complete with red carpet.

## As Moroccans' March Nears Prince Goes to Sahara; Spain Vows to Defend It

MADRID, Nov. 2 (AP)—Prince Juan Carlos, Spain's acting head of state, went to the Spanish Sahara today on a one-day visit as concern mounted here over the threat of armed conflict in the North African colony.

Juan Carlos, wearing the uniform of a one-star general, returned to Madrid by military aircraft this evening after assuring Spanish troops in El Aun the Spanish Sahara's capital that the army would emerge from the dispute with its "honor and prestige intact."

The trip added a sense of urgency to Spain's continuing efforts to get the United Nations to turn back a march of 350,000 Moroccans now heading for the Sahara colony, which is claimed by Morocco.

It was also a clear assertion of authority by the 37-year-old prince, who formally took over interim powers from the gravely ill Spanish leader, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, on Friday.

The regime is concerned not by signs that Spanish officers are replete over the appearance of government cave-in to Moroccan demands for an immediate turn-over of the territory and by Algerian warnings that such a turn-over would ignite armed conflict in the Sahara.

## Needs Army's Support

Juan Carlos, who is due to succeed Gen. Franco as head of state and become king when the 82-year-old leader dies or resigns, would need the support of the army in converting his temporary rule to permanent power. The government radio emphasized the warm welcome the prince received from Spanish troops in the Sahara today.

"Spain will fulfill its agreements and will try to keep the peace," the prince told officers meeting in a mess hall. "Human life must not be endangered when just and impartial solutions are offered and cooperation and understanding among peoples are pursued with eagerness."

Spain, which has offered to pull out of the colony if a self-determination referendum is held among the territory's estimated 70,000 inhabitants, last night asked for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation.

(Spanish delegate Fernando Arias Salgado told the Security Council today that his country's armed forces would go into action if the threatened march into the Spanish Sahara took place.)

He said at the meeting in New York that the march would be repulsed with all the means at Spain's disposal, including the use of armed force.

(The Spaniards issued his warning after the Council, acting by consensus, approved a resolution urging all sides in the dispute to avoid any unilateral or other action that might heighten tension in the area. The Council then adjourned.)

Spain colonized the territory in 1894 and in recent years turned it into one of the world's largest producers of phosphates. It is the last large colonial holding policed by the Spanish Army, which has about 15,000 soldiers there.

Algeria's warning, delivered in Madrid last week, stopped short of threatening that Algeria would go to war against Morocco, Spanish sources said, but emphasized the likelihood of hostilities.

Algeria supports the Polisario liberation movement, which conducts guerrilla operations in the Spanish Sahara. Algeria is demanding that Spain observe its promise to hold an independent referendum there.

The Spanish return to the UN for help confirmed that Spanish talks last week with Morocco and Mauritania, which appear to be set to partition the Sahara territory between them, broke down without achieving any results. Morocco has claimed that the talks resulted in an agreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Talks Expected in Uganda

### Angolan Rivals Said to Cease Fire

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The three warring liberation movements in Angola have ceased fire, Portuguese government sources said here today.

They said the pause in the fighting, which came into effect at dawn today, was to allow for talks in Uganda aimed at a peaceful end to the conflict in the Portuguese territory, which is due to become independent in nine days.

Representatives of the three movements—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) are in Kampala for talks with the Political Bureau of the Organisation of African Unity.

The Portuguese sources said the cease-fire agreement meant that none of the three armies could advance beyond positions they held in the West African territory as of today.

(United Press International reported from Luanda, however, that diplomatic sources said FNLA and UNITA forces led by white mercenaries were battling today to oust the Soviet-backed MPLA units from the southern port of Benguela.)

(The sources said that the forces of FNLA, which is armed by Beijing, and those of UNITA, which uses arms from several West European countries, had attacked at Benguela early yesterday.)

(The sources said white mercenaries estimated at 150 men were leading troops of the FNLA and UNITA. The two groups joined forces in August. A week ago they drove the MPLA from the inland farming center of Sao da Bandeira.)

(Diplomatic sources said the Benguela fighting probably would spread to Angola's largest port of Lobito, 12 miles to the north, completing the push to dislodge the MPLA from the entire southern part of the mineral-rich territory.)

## Norway's Reds Reject Merger

OSLO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Norway's tiny Communist party today decided not to disband its organization and join a united leftist alliance.

The decision was a victory for Martin Knutsen, who was elected new party chairman in place of Reidar Larsen, who had proposed the merger.

The party's annual congress here voted, 117 to 30, to continue as a separate party. The Communists, the Socialist People's party, the Workers' Information Committee and the Independent Socialists together hold 16 of the 155 seats in the Storting (parliament).

The cease-fire was originally called by the OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda.

The MPLA, which controls Luanda, has sent its Premier, Lopo do Nascimento, to the Kampala talks.

## Boy, 17, Accused of Crime

### Pasolini, Film Director, Slain In Fight Near Roman Resort

ROME, Nov. 2.—Pier Paolo Pasolini, 33, a director whose often controversial films ranged from the bawdy to the biblical, was murdered during the night by a 17-year-old baker's assistant in a fight on a soccer field at the nearby seaside resort of Ostia, police said today.

Giuseppe Pelosi, arrested in a high-speed car chase in Mr. Pasolini's stolen sports car several hours before the body was found, was questioned about the killing and confessed, investigators said.

Made an Advance

The youth told an investigating magistrate that Mr. Pasolini had picked him up on a Roma street, driven him to the deserted field and made a homosexual advance. He said that when he resisted, the director hit him and he fought back, then fled in Mr. Pasolini's car. Police said that the prisoner had a head wound.

The film maker was bludgeoned repeatedly with a plank of wood ripped from a gate as he tried to flee to a nearby road, police said. A medical examiner said he died of a fractured skull before he was run over by his car.

His face was crushed beyond recognition but police found his name on a label in a torn and bloody jacket near the body.

A gifted poet and novelist as well as film director, Mr. Pasolini wrote a regular column for the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera.

One of his last articles was about the increase of violent crime in Italy. He wrote in the piece less than two weeks ago that the working-class areas of Rome were becoming "hateful" and a hotbed of crime.

Perhaps his greatest work was the film "The Gospel According to St. Matthew" made in 1964 and employing a Spanish student as Jesus and Mr. Pasolini's mother as the Virgin Mary.

Using only the words of the Gospel, the totally deromanticized version of the story was, to Mr. Pasolini, "a reaction against the conformity of Marxism."

But by setting the film in the bleak, impoverished Calabria region of southern Italy, Mr. Pasolini—who had a Marxist view of history—gave the tale an added dimension by portraying a people struggling to come to terms with their existence.

In recent years, Mr. Pasolini had turned to bawdy subjects, making "The Decameron" and "The Canterbury Tales."

He recently finished work on a film based on the Marquis de Sade's "120 Days of Sodom." In August, negatives of the color film were stolen from the processing laboratories in Rome where they were being edited. But Mr. Pasolini succeeded in making new ones from prints already made.

Among his other films were "Theorem," which won a Catholic prize but was banned by the Vatican, "Fanny" and "Medea," with opera star Maria Callas. He also published six collections of poems, one of short stories, two of criticism and two novels.

## UN Denounces Apartheid Sports In South Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 2 (Reuters).—A resolution calling on governments and organizations to avoid all contact with South African sports bodies applying apartheid rules has been approved by acclamation at the General Assembly's Political Committee.

It reaffirmed unqualified support for the Olympic principle that no discrimination be allowed on grounds of race, religion or political affiliation.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was asked to arrange for the production and distribution of information on apartheid in sports in South Africa and on the international campaign against sports contacts with Pretoria.



## Franco Hears Mass; State Is Unchanged

### Doctors Say Condition Remains Grave

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Nov. 2.—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, heard mass and took Communion today, but his doctors said his stomach bleeding continued and he has suffered some fluctuations in his body temperature.

They also said his condition had not substantially changed in the last 24 hours and continued grave.

Gen. Franco's family and his personal aides were with him when his military chaplain, Jose Maria Bultar, celebrated mass, an announcement by the Pardo Palace said.

His doctors said Gen. Franco, who has been near death for two weeks after a series of heart attacks complicated by intestinal trouble, was still lucid.

In a political move yesterday, Spain's official left opposition, called on Prince Juan Carlos, the acting head of state, to free an estimated 2,000 political prisoners jailed under Gen. Franco and to hold a national referendum on the future of the Spanish government.

The leftist proposals appeared to be the opening move in a broader campaign by leftists and moderates to test the political intentions of Prince Juan Carlos, who formally assumed temporary powers Friday. The amnesty and referendum issues are significant barometers of the prince's early intentions in respect to a liberalization of Gen. Franco's dictatorial rule.

The call for amnesty and a referendum was made in a communiqué surreptitiously distributed to foreign newsmen by representatives of the Communist-dominated Democratic Junta and the Democratic Convergence group, dominated by the Spanish Socialist party.

The document was one of several signs that Spain's political scene, frozen for most of Gen. Franco's 36-year rule, has significantly thawed since the dictator fell gravely ill.

The communiqué issued by the Junta and Convergence groups indicated that the Socialists had made progress in getting the Communists to modify their previously open rejection of Prince Juan Carlos even as an interim ruler. The Communists had called for a provisional government, as soon as Gen. Franco disappears but there was no mention of this in the document.

Instead, the declaration said the two groups rejected "any type of monarchy or republican government established without the necessary prior consultation" of the population by a free election. This appeared to leave the way open for an acceptance by the Communists of a monarchy if it is approved by popular vote.

The Socialists, who think they can command 30 to 35 per cent of the vote in an immediate election and more if given a chance to organize legally, claim they have won agreement from the Communists to oppose the monarchy in principle but to avoid attacking Prince Juan Carlos personally until he has shown how he intends to govern.

Western diplomats think the Communists are supported by no more than 10 per cent of Spain's 35 million inhabitants. But these analysts concede that the Communists are the best-organized underground political force in Spain. They have successfully infiltrated Gen. Franco's government-controlled labor unions, the media, and the Communist apparatus.

French Leftists March

RAYONNE, France, Nov. 2 (NYT).—About 5,000 leftist demonstrators, waving flags, attempted to march on Spain yesterday but were stopped 30 miles from the border by a small army of French police.

Braving strong winds and cold rains, the demonstrators, most of them young men and women from Paris, had hoped to create a symbolic incident on the border with Spain. Instead, they had contented themselves with singing songs denouncing Gen. Franco and waving their flags.

To prevent the demonstrators from reaching the Spanish border at Hendaye, hundreds of French policemen armed with rifles blocked key intersections, lined most of the road south of here, and halted the column at the main bridge in this resort town. On Friday, the French Interior Ministry had banned the march, fearing incidents that could damage French-Spanish relations.

## News Analysis

# Franco's Odd Contract With the Spanish People

By Richard Eder

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Twenty-four years ago, a visitor in Spain, after being there for just an hour and a half, heard his first "Franco" joke. Things were still rough in 1951; there was still hunger and there was a suffocating sense of control.

Yet it was a stranger who told the joke, in a crowded third-class railroad compartment that stank of sausage and the gritty bleakness that night-trains take had those days in Spain. People's destinations tended to be benchmarks of hopelessness: wet-nurses leaving their own babies to go such for a diplomat's wife in Madrid, bankrupt businessmen looking for a connection in the capital, Republicans going to petition for some legal relief.

An old man—told the joke. Ramper, the illustrious clown, comes out on stage with a bicycle he proposes to ride. The rear wheel collapses and he straightens it. "The front wheel collapsed and he straightens it. The handle-bars fall off. By now the crowd is shouting alternately: 'Fix it' and 'Get out.' Ramper bows with dignity and says: 'My dear friends, I shall be frank.' The Spanish word for 'frank' is of course, 'la Franco.' 'I shall neither fix it nor get out.'

Better Prophecy

It wasn't a very good joke, though somewhat better prophecy. But more than prophecy, it was symptomatic. There was an odd kind of contract between Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the Spanish people. He could be loved or hated (he didn't seem to care much which), he could be praised or complained about (the latter not in a whisper either) and he could almost always be joked about.

He could even be pushed but not suddenly and not for long. Like an old woman caught in a rush-hour crowd, he would teeter along just enough not to get knocked over and take advantage of every opportunity to stop and step back while everyone else went by.

The Falangists were sure that Gen. Franco belonged to them; and much of the specifically Fascist image acquired abroad by Gen. Franco's Spain goes back to an early Spain when Gen. Franco did, indeed, make use of them. But the Falangists' position dwindled, and they became simply one of many strands that Gen. Franco braided together in pursuit of his one real, substantial aim.

He was interested in holding Spain more than running it. He was the landowner. He employed a series of farm managers, some old-fashioned, others mildly experimental. He would make decisions when he thought them really necessary, but mostly he kept his eye on those forces, internal or international, that might threaten his power.

When the threat was big and acute, he fought it ferociously. Even his last days were favorable to Gen. Franco find no way to gloss over the reprisals that followed his victory in the Civil War. About 200,000 prisoners are generally held to have been executed or to have died in concentration camps.

There is still no real explanation of why he did it. There were atrocities on the Republican side during the fighting, but so were there on the Nationalist side. Gen. Franco was not, by any available account, carried away by passion. He was impenetrably cold. Probably it was simply to remove a threat, as a farmer will burn scrub.

As the threat diminished so did Gen. Franco's use of terror.

Prince Visits The Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

for Spain to hand over the territory immediately.

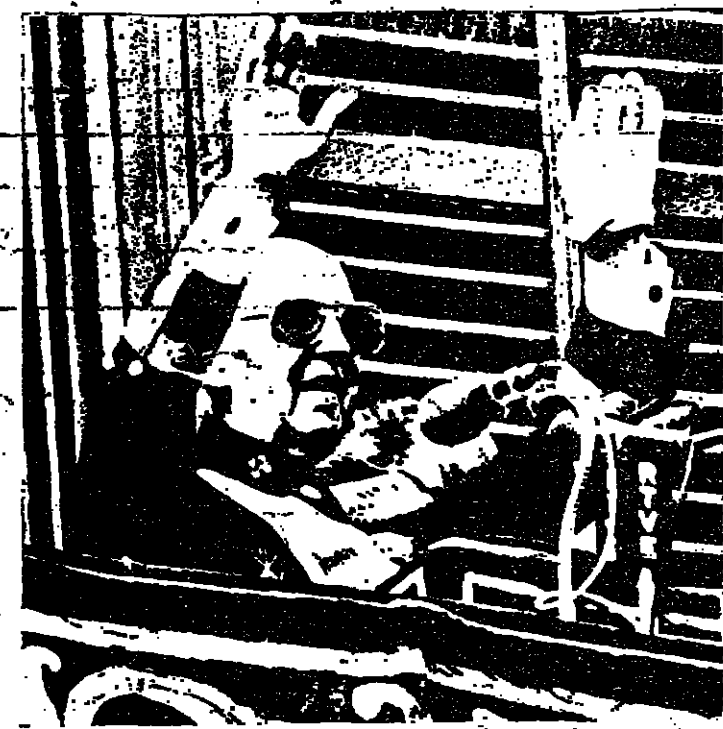
The Sahara crisis prompted the decision by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro to arrange the transfer of powers from Gen. Franco to Juan Carlos, Mr. Arias's Cabinet has drawn up a law changing the status of the Sahara from a province to a colonial possession.

Juan Carlos's signature on the law would enable Spain to disengage from the territory with some legalistic honor intact. Cabinet sources say. But the army's reaction to being seen to be humiliated by the Moroccan appears to have delayed action on it.

King Moves Closer

AGADIR, Morocco, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—King Hassan II arrived here today to be closer to the Spanish Sahara frontier.

The monarch, who came to this seaside resort with most members of his government, plans to lead the "peace march" to take possession of the territory.



There was a sufficient use of the police and of repressive measures, but for much of the last 15 years Gen. Franco seems to have placed this sufficiency at a fairly low level.

An instinct for the economy of power has surely been the quality most approaching brilliance in this man who not only gave the impression of mediocrity but sowed it about him as if it were a cash crop. He was the only real tactician in a country that tends to produce nothing but strategists. He was silent and impalpable among a people whose loquacity is matched only by their need to hold and advertise a clear and palpable image of themselves.

In the photographs of the Civil War the other Nationalist generals, hawk-nosed, bearded, flashing-eyed, look as if they had dressed themselves each morning in Spanish history. Gen. Franco, who only joined their conspiracy when it was ripe and whose rivals in it quickly got themselves killed, is short, round, bland, Buddha-like.

The question, of course, is why, for so much of the time, Gen.

### The 'Miracle' Is Over

## Succession Issue Compounds Spain's Economic Problems

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Despite the "miracle" that produced one of the fastest economic growth rates in Europe during the last two decades, Spain was facing serious economic problems even before Generalissimo Francisco Franco was stricken with heart attacks that resulted in Prince Juan Carlos assuming the powers of chief of state.

Economists and businessmen with dealings in Spain report that the uncertainties associated with the succession have compounded the difficulties that have caused rising unemployment and inflation.

A Paris-based businessman who advises multinational companies said his counsel now was to wait six or eight months before starting any new projects in Spain. As for Portugal, he added, "wait two or three years."

A principal worry in Spain is the possibility of social unrest arising from the growing number of unemployed. One out of 10 Spanish workers had a job abroad until this year's recession in Western Europe. It is not known how many have been forced to return home, since no statistics have been released in Spain.

First Affected

But since foreign workers have been the first to be laid off in the slump in northern Europe, it is almost certain that Spaniards were among them. More than a million Spanish workers had lived mainly in France, West Germany and Switzerland during Europe's economic boom.

A Spanish economist who watches his country from an international organization here said the outflow of Spaniards abroad had now stopped and that many youths, unable to find jobs in the towns and cities of Spain, were remaining in the farm areas in such regions as Andalusia, Galicia and Castile.

About one-quarter of the working population of Spain lives off the land, a much higher proportion than any other Western European country except Portugal.

This reserve of labor, economists say, has kept wage costs generally low—only one-half to two-thirds of those of France and one-third those of the United States. Cheap and relatively skilled labor has been—and, according to specialists, remains—one of the leading attractions for multinational corporate investment.

Rise in Income

Following a decision in the late 1950s to allow foreign participation in Spanish industry and to turn management of the economy over to the technocrats, the econ-

omy has grown at an annual rate of 7 to 8 per cent.

Per capita national income has risen from \$20 to \$2,000 between 1960 and this year.

But one of the problems today, according to economists of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, is that Spain has been hit by the generalized recession in the world later than most of the other developed countries.

An OECD report on Spain, published in July, noted that inflation was worsening and foreign trade weakening at a time when these barometers of economic health were starting to improve elsewhere in Western Europe.

So far, however, tourism, one of the most buoyant sectors of the economy, has tended to remain at high levels. From January through July this year, according to Spanish statistics, 25 million visitors spent \$2.4 billion in Spain. In the same period of last year, 22.9 million tourists spent \$2.1 billion.

Unemployment, according to official statistics, began rising at the start of last year. It is officially recorded at 2.4 per cent of the labor force of 13 million, but this is not widely accepted as an accurate measure, since the jobs are counted only when they register at unemployment offices. Many do not bother to register.

Not Enough Jobs

Economists point out that even when Spain had a high growth rate there still were not enough jobs in the country to employ all the labor, which accounted for the emigration of workers to Northern Europe.

This year, according to OECD forecasts, Spain's growth rate may be down as low as 1 per cent, which is almost certain to aggravate the employment conditions.

Since the growth rate was 5 per cent, adding to social tensions is the absence of any representative trade unions to bargain for employees. Unions are illegal.

Meanwhile, inflation has been running at 20 per cent a year.

Some of this results from expansionary fiscal policies of the Madrid technocrats, part from wage increases last year, that averaged 35 per cent over the previous year and part from oil price increases that hit Spain especially hard.

Cargo for Israel Passes Through The Suez Canal

SUEZ, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The Greek freighter Olympia left the Suez Canal here today and headed toward the Israeli port of Eilat with a cargo of Romanian cement.

It covered the 100 miles of the waterway virtually unnoticed as officials played down the event.

The ship is the first to carry goods for Israel through the canal under September's interim peace agreement with Egypt.

The passage had been delayed pending the transfer of \$15,000 to cover the deposit required by the canal authority.

Strict security measures were in force when the ship entered Port Said's harbor early this morning at the Mediterranean end of the canal. No photographers or reporters were allowed aboard.

Kidnapped Boy Freed

MILAN, Nov. 2 (AP).—Lorenzo Peregrini Lapini, 14-year-old son of a British advertising executive, was released near his Milan home Friday night, 23 days after being abducted as he rode his bicycle to school, police said. A Milan newspaper put the ransom at \$450,000.

Franco needed to use so little force to keep so much power? Popularity is a misleading word in Spain. A people so harshly suspicious of 'frankness' will never provide a dependable current of esteem for any leader. Besides, the impression during four years there was that most Spaniards were, insofar as the term has any meaning, 'against' Gen. Franco.

This is not to say that, just as a deep vein of bitterness toward Gen. Franco can be found among his most hard-bitten supporters, there is not a kind of respect to be found among some of his vocal opponents. Furthermore—until the last couple of years when his aged lingering became tedious and alarming that even his own people hoped he would go—if a number of his opponents including Communists had been given buttons to push to remove him, it is more than likely that they would have hesitated months and perhaps years before pushing.

Acceptance is more exact than popularity. It was a conditioned, often resentful, acceptance, crisscrossed by rebellion, and in the last years held together mainly by the fact that he was bound to die soon anyway. Still, it was there.

It rested, quite simply, on the great trauma of the Civil War. There are few other struggles decided so firmly in Western consciousness. But also it is embedded as a cause: Inside Spain it lives partly as a cause but much more as a series of terrible consequences.

The most apparent psychological residues Spaniards feel from the Civil War are guilt and fear. Guilt that they allowed themselves to lose themselves up so easily. Fear of it happening again and a determination that it must not.

There were other elements, among them the opening up of the frontier to European prosperity, even while European politics was regularly turned back. But more important, there was Gen. Franco's ability to recognize his place in the world. In this he was far clearer than the best of Stalin, than the delusions of Hitler or Mussolini.

U.S. Agreement

During World War II, Gen. Franco was profuse in his verbal support of the Axis, but he never gave Hitler what he wanted: Military alliance and an open road to Gibraltar. After the war, Western Europe turned against him but he hung on and after a couple of tricky years found his guarantee with a base agreement with the United States. It probably saved him.

When Gen. Franco dies, a great many 60 and 70-year-olds around Western Europe and in some parts of the United States will rejoice and then become a little older. Francism was the last living bit of the history of that history-ridden decade of the 1930s.

Victories grow stale because people live in their fading reality. To Western democrats, Gen. Franco was a glimmer of defeat preserved in a kind of amber by their general victory of World War II. Defeat keeps all the possibilities of what might have been—by living on and on, this aged figure kept alive a corner of his aging enemies' youth.

At the army chief-of-staff level no military maneuvers are planned, Maj. Fonseca Cabrera told the newspaper *Journal de Noticias*.

Maj. Cabrera said the Institute for Advanced Military Studies in Lisbon was considering a plan for maneuvers that would be announced in the future. "This plan will be executed by superior orders, according to all the normal channels," he said.

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Portuguese military policemen examine the remains of a bus that was blown up in the parking lot of a soccer stadium on Saturday night. There were no casualties.

### Amid Rumors of Coups

## Lisbon Army Denies Maneuvers Impending

LISBON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—In an atmosphere of coup rumors, military unrest and political instability, the army condemned a report published today that large-scale maneuvers are being planned. It is feared that the maneuvers could serve as a springboard for a rightist coup attempt next week.

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The official reportedly said the maneuvers could lead to a rightist coup attempt and unleash a civil war provoked by encounters between military units of various forces.

"Put in these terms, the report has very clear alarmist objectives," Maj. Cabrera said. "It hides the truth to foment confusion and to prevent the armed forces from guaranteeing their readiness."

There have been numerous press reports that Nov. 11, the date scheduled for full independence in the West African colony of Angola, will be important for internal politics as well.

Journal de Noticias said that the latest coup rumor could be part of a campaign by radical soldiers' groups to undermine the effectiveness of the army to civil liberties.

About 20,000 modern weapons were estimated to be in the hands of such groups.

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## Millions of Dollars in Weapons

### CIA Reported to Have Armed Kurds in '72 at Iran's Request

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The CIA supplied millions of dollars worth of weapons and ammunition to Kurdish rebels in northern Iraq in 1972 at the request of the Iranian government, a senior intelligence official said yesterday.

The official said the delivery, made up of Soviet and Chinese arms, was made through the Iranian government after Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi asked former President Richard Nixon during Mr. Nixon's visit to Tehran in May, 1972, to provide military assistance to the Kurds.

The Kurds, under the command of Gen. Mustafa Barzani, were fighting Iraqi government troops along Iraq's northern border with Iran and the Shah reportedly hoped that resupplying the rebels with rifles and heavier arms would keep Iraq internally occupied for a long time.

Last March, the Iraqi and Iranian governments reached an agreement to settle the border dispute between the two countries

and to end what were termed subversive infiltrations by both sides.

The arrangement dealt a major blow to the hopes of the Kurdish rebels for political autonomy for the 16 million Kurds living in contiguous areas of Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria and the Soviet Union. Many of the Kurds in Iraq fled to Iran.

The official said that the delivery of weapons was made over the opposition of the State Department and officials of the CIA itself and that the National Security Council, which has the responsibility for approving such covert activities, was not asked to agree to the plan.

The order to the CIA to prepare and deliver the weapons was said to have been given by Mr. Nixon through Henry Kissinger, his national security adviser. The news that the multi-million-dollar arms shipment was on the way was reportedly passed to the Shah by former Treasury Secretary John Connally during a visit to Tehran in July, 1972.

In a public appearance Friday before the House Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Kissinger, now also secretary of state, made no mention of the arming of the Kurds by the United States. But he emphasized that, during his nearly seven years in government, all of the CIA's covert activities had been personally approved by the two presidents under whom he served.

## U.S. Will Insist On Speedy Trial In Hearst Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 2 (WP).—The government will "vigorously" insist that Patricia Hearst go on trial for armed bank robbery here by Dec. 27, provided she is found mentally competent, a federal prosecutor said, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Assistant U.S. Attorney David B. Rosen said that at a hearing in the case this week, the prosecution will contend that the new Speedy Trial Act, passed by Congress last year in an attempt to reduce pre-trial delay, requires her trial within 90 days after Sept. 23, the day the law took effect.

She has been held in custody without bail since her capture Sept. 10.

A hearing in the Hearst case is scheduled here Tuesday. At that time, U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter is expected to rule on whether the federal judge is competent to stand trial—defined by law as being able to understand the charges against her and assist in preparing her own defense.

## N.Y.C. Killer, 15, Is Sentenced to 18-Month Term

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—A 15-year-old youth, described by authorities as a "quiet boy with good grades in school," has been sentenced to up to 18 months in a rehabilitation center for beating an 18-year-old girl to death with a golf club as she rode her bicycle in Central Park in June.

Under the law, the youth, Rodney L., could have been sentenced to a reformatory for up to three years or to a state training school for up to 18 months but was instead sent to a minimum-security facility. But in all likelihood, officials said Friday, Rodney L. (whose identity is kept confidential because of his age) will only serve from six to eight months of his sentence.

The light sentence was due in part to the fact that the defendant had no prior criminal record and that the judge was reluctant to send the youngster to prison where he might come in contact with hardened criminals.

Larry Schwartzstein, counsel in charge of prosecuting juveniles, said Rodney L. had no known prior criminal record. Under the law, parents who care about him, received good grades in school and seemed "extremely remorseful" for his crime.

**Greece Buys Subs**  
ATHENS, Nov. 2 (AP).—Greece and West Germany have signed a contract for the construction of four submarines for the Greek Navy, the government announced.

## Ford Videotapes Testimony for Fromme Trial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—President Ford's videotaped testimony before two television cameras in the Executive Office Building, next door to the White House, videotaping under oath what he saw and heard Sept. 5, the day Lynette Fromme pointed a loaded gun in his direction in Sacramento.

U.S. District Judge Thomas MacBride came from Sacramento to swear Mr. Ford in and to preside over the first videotaped sworn testimony given by a president in a criminal trial.

The testimony could not have been long. Mr. Ford was in the camera room only 15 minutes. Reporters were barred from the taping, and what Mr. Ford said was not made public. The President's testimony was requested by the defense and Judge MacBride said the defense will decide whether to play the videotape at the trial.

If the videotape is not used at the trial, "you'll never see it," Judge MacBride said.

Judge MacBride ordered the session, Oct. 21 after Miss Fromme's lawyers described the President as "maybe our most important witness." Defense attorney John Wirtz was the only lawyer to question Mr. Ford.



AT THE VATICAN.—Rows of cioria await distribution of Holy Communion during All Saints Day services. The Pope beatified five religious figures.

## Acceleration Now Doubtful

### Theory of Infinite Expansion Of Universe Supported in U.S.

By Walter Sullivan

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2 (NYT).—If analyses presented here during the last two days are correct, eternal darkness and infinite expansion are the ultimate destiny of the universe.

However, a suggestion of a few weeks ago that the expansion of the universe is accelerating has now been described by its authors as less likely, based on evidence that big galaxies "eat" little ones. The acceleration would be caused by an anti-gravity effect operating at great distances.

The current status of information on the nature of the universe's expansion was discussed at the Center for Astrophysics, which is operated jointly by the Harvard College Observatory and the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory here.

Not all participants accepted the view that the universe was "open"—that its combined gravity was insufficient to prevent its perpetual expansion. Some said the evidence was still inconclusive.

Toward Darkness? There is reluctance to accept the concept of infinite expansion if only on philosophical grounds. Dr. Edward Harrison, professor of astronomy at Amherst College, said to conceive of the universe as marching inexorably toward a "graveyard of frozen darkness" was a "horrible thought."

"It would make the whole universe meaningless," he added. "If that were true, I would quit and spend my life raising roses."

He and several other participants said in interviews that if the expansion continued indefinitely, the larger galaxies—the great assemblages of dust and gas within which the stars lie—would swallow up the smaller ones. The stars would burn out and collapse to super-dense states.

The remnants of these stars would spiral into the cores of the galaxies to form "super black holes" so dense that nothing, not even light, could escape. It was pointed out that the Milky Way Galaxy, within which the sun lies, and its nearest twin, the Andromeda Galaxy, are drawing together and it is suspected that the two miniature galaxies, the Clouds of Magellan, that are nearer are also falling toward the Milky Way.

Close Passes First Dr. P. J. E. Peebles of Princeton University said, however, that Andromeda and the Milky Way will probably not collide until they have made many close passes as they circle one another. Their paths would initially intermingle, he said. The collapse into a black hole would probably occur much later.

If the universe is "closed"—that is, if its gravity finally begins to pull it back together—it would collapse upon itself and, according to the oscillating universe concept, would then explode into a new universe as part of an endless cycle of death and rebirth.

**Castro Foe Dies In Miami Blast**  
MIAMI, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Rolando (El Tigre) Masferrer, a Cuban anti-Communist who led his own army against Fidel Castro's rebels, has been killed by a bomb wired to the ignition of his car.

Mr. Masferrer, 56, known as El Tigre because of the power he wielded in Cuba during the rule of Fulgencio Batista, was known to have enemies in the large exile community here.

In Miami, Mr. Masferrer, who died Friday, published Liberator, a weekly paper that continued the struggle against Premier Castro.

Mr. Masferrer said he was talking about, said George Beall, the former U.S. attorney for Maryland.

Mr. Beall characterized Agnew's statements as the beginning of a "rehabilitation campaign" that one of the prosecutors had foreseen when they allowed Agnew to plead "no contest" to a single charge of tax evasion.

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## Fund Effort For Ford Nets Wrong Sums

Misguided Strategy By Ex-Finance Chief

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (NYT).—As a political fund-raiser, David Packard had a double problem: he raised too little money in too large amounts.

As a result, Mr. Packard, who resigned Friday as finance chairman of the President Ford Committee, became the first casualty of the new campaign law, unable to adapt the techniques of the old politics to its requirements.

Since he took the job in August, the California industrialist, who is a former deputy secretary of defense, had only been able to raise \$550,000 for the Ford primary campaign. Even granted the new \$1,000 ceiling on individual contributions, this was regarded as a surprisingly small demonstration of support for an incumbent Republican president.

But the problem was even more serious. Only about \$400,000 of this income was eligible for federal subsidy payments under the new law, which provides matching money only for the first \$250 of each contribution.

Calling for Primaries All presidential candidates are operating under a \$10-million ceiling for the primaries, up to \$5 million of which can consist of federal subsidies. But, under the law, a candidate can only qualify for this maximum public payment if he raises all his \$5 million in private money in amounts of \$250 or less.

As a result, every time a candidate accepted a contribution larger than \$250, he decreases the amount of matching money for which he is eligible and thus increases the amount of private money he must raise to reach the \$10-million limit.

The contribution list of the President Ford Committee, filed with the Federal Election Commission three weeks ago, was saturated with \$1,000 contributions many of them from oil company officials and other corporations executives. At least five members of the Rockefeller family gave \$1,000 each.

Broad-Based Search It is clear from the figures and the names of contributors that Mr. Packard ran a traditional fund-raising campaign under the old rules, seeking the maximum permissible contribution from those most able to provide it.

Over the same period, actually starting a little later, backers of Ronald Reagan were conducting



David Packard

a more broad-based search for smaller contributors. Of the \$396,000 they had raised by Sept. 30, \$315,000 or 80 per cent was in amounts of \$250 and less and thus eligible for matching.

The most successful method of raising large amounts of money from small contributors is direct mail, used with conspicuous success by Sen. George McGovern in 1972 and by Gov. George Wallace of Alabama then and since in preparation for next year. Mr. Packard authorized only one relatively small mailing of 60,000 in California, which was principally a test of the drawing power of alternative appeals rather than a serious attempt to raise revenue.

## Anti-Noise Group In U.K. Demands Concorde Curbs

LONDON, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—The Noise Advisory Council, a group set up by the government to recommend ways of implementing Britain's Noise Abatement Act, has called for a ban on the supersonic airliner Concorde at airports where it "repeatedly infringes the noise limit."

The council also recommended a ban on night takeoffs and landings by the Anglo-French aircraft.

A recent British government report said that experimental flights by Concorde had broken noise limits at London Heathrow Airport on about 75 per cent of its takeoffs last summer.

The British Aircraft Corp. said that the flights monitored were experimental and that noise abatement proceedings were not implemented. It expressed confidence that the aircraft would prove quiet enough to meet U.S. noise limits.

Mr. Beame, a Jew, was asked at a news conference in August whether he and the city, which has the world's largest Jewish population, would find an Arab loan acceptable.

The mayor replied that "the city would seriously consider any realistic offer from any source."

Earlier this week Mr. Beame refused to receive President Anwar Sadat of Egypt when he visited the city. Mr. Beame cited Egypt's support of a UN resolution equating Zionism with racism.

The loan offer involved petrodollars—money earned from oil sales and held in special accounts mostly in European banks—and would have been channeled through the Burlington Bank of London.

Columnist Jack Anderson said yesterday that a private attorney, George Meisner, approached Mr. Beame with the offer about two months ago.

He said the offer was withdrawn Oct. 20 but could still be re-opened. Mr. Beame used the American Bank and Trust Co. to verify the offer, Mr. Anderson said.

## Country Is Not Identified

### N.Y.C. Rebuffed Arab Nation On \$2.7-Billion Loan Offer

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP).—Mayor Abraham Beame disclosed yesterday that he has turned down a \$2.7-billion loan offer from an Arab country as "unreasonable and unacceptable."

A City Hall spokesman said that when the offer was made some time ago, New York City officials did not know it came from an Arab country—only that it was a foreign country. The Arab origin appeared during the verification process, he said. The name of the Arab country was not announced.

The spokesman said that one of the chief reasons for the rejection by the almost-bankrupt city was that the terms called for a full guarantee of the loan by New York City banks.

"If we could get that kind of a guarantee from the banks for our own securities, we wouldn't have to go this route," he said.

The spokesman said another reason was that the terms called for the interest to be compounded annually at 8.8 per cent and paid at the end of 20 years. This meant that the city would have to pay \$14 billion for a \$2.7-billion loan, he said.

He added that the loan would have been advanced to the city at the rate of \$950 million every 90 days and in that way would have carried the city past its legal debt limit.

The debt limit is determined by a complicated formula but Mr. Beame's spokesman said that, no matter how it was determined, a loan given to the city under such circumstances would have passed it.

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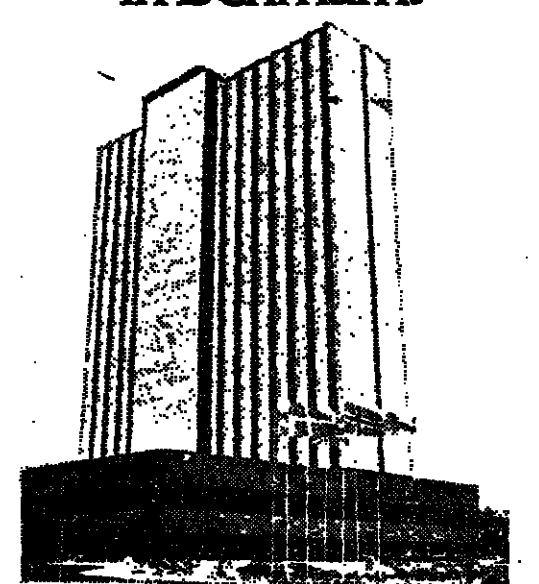
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**Amnesty in Tanzania Will Benefit 11,000**  
DAR ES SALAAM, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday pardoned 7,308 common criminals and reduced sentences for 3,685 more, his first act after being sworn in for a new five-year term.

Among prisoners not included in the amnesty were cattle rustlers, persons jailed for sabotaging the economy and political detainees.

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## Cite 40 Pages of Evidence

### Agnew's Prosecutors Scoff at His View of Case

By Richard M. Cohen and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (WP).—The man who prosecuted former Vice-President Spiro Agnew expressed anger yesterday over Agnew's recent statement that the government's case against him "rested entirely" on the testimony of persons seeking to save their own skins.

"I say he doesn't know what he's talking about," said George Beall, the former U.S. attorney for Maryland.

Mr. Beall characterized Agnew's statements as the beginning of a "rehabilitation campaign" that one of the prosecutors had foreseen when they allowed Agnew to plead "no contest" to a single charge of tax evasion.

Mr. Beall was reacting to an interview in which Agnew emphasized that he had only admitted to tax evasion. "I categorically deny the rest," Agnew said, "and some day, when the various court cases are over, I'll be able to speak freely."

The government's case for extortion, bribery and conspiracy rested entirely on the testimony of individuals who had been granted partial immunity in exchange for their testimony.

Mr. Beall said that Agnew's account of the evidence against

him did not square with the facts. He added, however, that he feared few persons would bother to read the 40 pages of evidence that the government released the day Agnew resigned.

"Who will speak out?" Mr. Beall asked. "How many people will examine the record? The record is there."

Mr. Beall said that Agnew's statements angered and depressed him because they cast doubt on his abilities as a lawyer. "It hurts me," he said. "It really depresses me. I try to be as objective as possible, but I cannot be."

In a telephone interview from London, U.S. Ambassador Elliot Richardson, attorney general at the time of the Agnew investigation and resignation, said he was not surprised at Agnew's latest denials and had "no regrets" about how the matter was disposed of.

"I think what we did was right," said Mr. Richardson, who was the chief advocate of plea bargaining to secure Agnew's resignation. That approach, he said, eliminated the need for impeachment action against Agnew at a particularly critical time, when President Richard Nixon was fighting for political survival.

"I think it was fortunate in the circumstances that we didn't precipitate a trial [of Agnew] in the Senate at the same time

impeachment [of Mr. Nixon] was going forward in the House," Mr. Richardson said.

Mr. Richardson said he knew "the result would leave him [Agnew] in a position to make whatever statements he wanted," but it was worth that price to get Agnew out of office and the case against him spread on the public record.

William Ruckelshaus, who was deputy attorney general at the time and now is a Washington lawyer, also defended the decision and said the detailed exposition of evidence "was what drove him out of office. That 40-page document was devastating."

Denials Anticipated Mr. Ruckelshaus said Agnew's latest denials were anticipated. "We assumed in the worst of all possible worlds, this is what he'd do," he said. "But it was still better to bring it to a quick decision. It's better to make whether or not to replace a beleaguered vice-president in the face of a beleaguered president. In the light of history, Richardson was right."

Jonathan Moore, a chief Richardson aide in the Agnew deliberations and now director of the Institute of Politics at Harvard, said Agnew's denials "don't change anything" in the case.

"He decided to resign," Mr. Moore said. "Is he saying now

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# Burglars Steal Treasures In Cologne Cathedral Vault

COLOGNE, Nov. 2 (AP).—Two burglars used Alpine ropes to pass down air ducts into the cellar treasury of Cologne Cathedral and escape early today with priceless art works and gems stripped from relics, the police said.

The estimated value of about 15 stolen objects was several million marks, making it one of the biggest art thefts in postwar Germany.

A church official commented, "They were priceless treasures belonging to the bishopric for hundreds of years. No one can say how much they were worth." He added that the objects were insured, but the size of the police was not immediately known.

The thieves climbed scaffolds being used to repair the pollution-damaged exterior of the Gothic cathedral on the Rhine River. After reaching the steep roof, they crawled through an elaborate system of ventilation ducts and air-conditioning tubes, some less than 12 inches wide, and evaded a burglar alarm attached to a screen which they sawed through to reach the vault.

Monstrances Taken

Among the relics they took were several monstrances—jeweled vessels used for displaying the consecrated Host—including one from the 17th century listed among the cathedral's most valued art works.

Also stolen were a cross, several jeweled crosses and eight precious bishops' rings, church officials said.

The thieves used garden shears to cut away precious stones from other monstrances, leaving the metal fittings littering the floor of the vault beside smashed display cases.

Shortly before 1 a.m. local time, pedestrians saw two men, aged about 30 and 45, climb down the scaffold from the roof carrying sacks apparently stuffed with the relics. The men hurried away in different directions, the witnesses told the police.

A night watchman in the cathedral, hearing crystal being smashed by the burglars, first searched the ground floor before alerting a warden who opened the vault and discovered the theft.

By the time police arrived, the thieves had escaped. The police reported no immediate leads in the case.

A spokesman for the archbishop of Cologne said the thieves obviously had good knowledge of the cathedral's floor plan and were skilled with tools and climbing gear.

Cologne Cathedral was begun in 1248 and completed in 1880.

26 Paintings Recovered

FOLIGNO, Italy, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Authorities here and in West Germany yesterday recovered 26 of 38 paintings stolen—some of them for the second time in three months—from Milan's Gallery of Modern Art.

Italian officials said a suspect was arrested in this city near Perugia and three at Duisburg in the operation directed by Interpol.

Fifteen of the paintings were found in a raid here on the apartment of Settimio Bianchi, 69, a wealthy businessman, who was arrested. The 11 others were found in West Germany. The total value was put at 3 billion lire (\$4.5 million). The suspects, named in West Germany, were identified here only as two Germans and an Italian.

## Peru Army Chief To Be Premier

LIMA, Nov. 2 (AP).—Peru's military government announced yesterday the selection of the army's chief, Gen. Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, to become premier.

A 53-year-old former minister of energy and mines, the general is regarded by many as one of the country's most capable and progressive military officers. He will succeed Gen. Oscar Vargas Prieto but there was no indication when the change will occur.

Peru's premier fills a secondary role after the President, Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, who took control of the government in August after a coup against Gen. Juan Velasco. The new government has vowed to continue the leftist policies championed by Gen. Velasco since he put the military in charge in 1968.

## Chilean Regime Foils Red Plot

SANTIAGO, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Chilean authorities have announced that a Communist-inspired plot to kill President Augusto Pinochet and set up a Marxist state has been foiled.

The National Intelligence Office said Friday that several of the ringleaders had been arrested.

Captured documents and statements from those arrested showed the plan was to kill Gen. Pinochet, overthrow the government and set up a Marxist government, it said, adding that the named Chilean Communist party was to get money from abroad.



UNDAUNTED.—Children in Bangkok take recent flooding of Chao Phya in stride.

After Many Years of Secrecy

## Study Portrays Ethiopia Peasants' Poverty

By Ian Cummins

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—After 50 years in which virtually no reliable information was available on the life of Ethiopia's rural peasants, a survey has thrown light on their primitive living conditions.

The report on the survey, in the Mam Midir District of northern Sheka, lifts part of the secrecy which the late Emperor Haile Selassie imposed in creating a centralized government with power concentrated in his own hands.

The survey's interviewers sampled a smaller population bloc than the Institute of Development Research had hoped to reach, but the survey report indicates, nonetheless, the extent to which poverty and lack of education have stunted the peasants' development.

Researchers found that the average household contained 6.48 persons, of whom just over half were under 19 years old. Only 10.75 per cent of the males could read and write, and only half of 1 per cent of the females were literate.

Farmers, Herdsmen

Almost 85 per cent of the people lived by cattle-raising and crop cultivation, while 7.89 per cent relied on crop-growing alone. Nearly 90 per cent of the livestock farmers said that over-grazing and cattle disease were serious problems.

The survey found that 63 per cent of the people took their produce to market and had to walk between 4 and 9 kilometers to do so. The report said that 80 per cent had never used or owned any form of motorized transport.

In a display of honesty and courage in a country where someone who upsets an official can be the target of violent retribution, 37 per cent said that corruption, bribery and procrastination among minor civil servants posed their biggest problems in dealing with the authorities.

None of the people questioned had a bank account and almost 55 per cent were ignorant of the existence of the post office and its services. More than 90 per cent regarded priests as the most respected public leaders.

Food Scarcity

Only one-third said that they had had sufficient food in the preceding year and 80 per cent said they rarely ate meat. Housing conditions were universal.

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## 2 Papua Tribes Clash

PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, Nov. 2 (UPI).—More than 1,000 shouting warriors from two rival tribes yesterday fought with axes, arrows and spears, burned down dozens of homes and uprooted hundreds of coffee trees in a battle touched off by a forbidden love affair, the police reported. Five men were killed.

## Abducted Consul 'Well'

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 2 (AP).—The kidnappers of Basil Burwood-Taylor, 58, the honorary British consul in Asmara, have sent a message to his wife saying that he is well, the British Embassy said yesterday.

Mr. Burwood-Taylor, a businessman, was abducted Oct. 23 in the capital of Eritrea, Ethiopia's revolt-battered northern province.

Using Investigation as a Weapon

## Opposition Opens Drive Against Mrs. Peron

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 2 (NYT).—The opposition here, in a political atmosphere reminiscent of the Watergate affair, has begun a campaign to force the resignation of President Isabel Peron through exposure of corruption charges.

The Radical party is demanding the formation this week of a committee of inquiry by Congress to investigate charges of corruption in Mrs. Peron's administration. A federal judge has already opened an investigation into the accounts of the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The main issue, however, involves the drawing of a \$700,000 check by Mrs. Peron from a publicly supported charity, the Crusade of Solidarity, for deposit in the estate of the late President Juan Peron.

The Peronist majority in both houses of Congress is divided over whether the investigation should proceed. Factionalists loyal to Mrs. Peron are trying to block the formation of a seven-member committee of inquiry.

But other factions of the diverse Peronist movement, including deputies and senators representing labor unions and who are aligned with Victoria Calabro, the governor of Buenos Aires Province, are in favor of an investigation.

Friday night, Mrs. Peron told an assembly of textile workers who are loyal to her that she would "not back up one inch."

But Sen. Fernando de la Rúa of the Radical party said that Mrs. Peron "runs the risk of being impeached" if she and her backers prevent the inquiry.

Since Return

The new offensive against Mrs. Peron has built up since her return from an extensive sick leave. Military men who want her resignation tell opposition politicians that if she does not step down voluntarily, officers more radical than they will force an overthrow, close Congress and impose a violent dictatorship.

Sen. Mario Linder, the president of the Senate, who replaced Mrs. Peron during her leave, said that "a military coup would be a leap into the void and could open the door to anarchy and civil war."

But opponents of the Peronist government, and the military commands are among them, regard the present conditions in Argentina—terrorism, guerrilla subversion and economic deterioration—as an already existing anarchy and state of war.

More than 650 persons have been killed in political violence this year. Inflation is at an annual rate of close to 300 per cent.

## Canadians to Get A \$1.3-Billion Tax Break Next Year

OTTAWA, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Canadians will receive a \$1.3-billion income tax break on earnings next year under a law linking personal exemptions and assessment brackets to upward movements in the consumer price index.

The plan, known as indexation, is meant to keep rising income taxes from offsetting wage increases based on upticks in the cost of living. Canada instituted the system last year.

Without indexation, a wage rise could leave a taxpayer worse off than before by putting him into an income category for which the tax assessment is higher.

Under the tax schedule just announced by the Finance Ministry, the personal exemption for next year will rise to \$2,091 from the current level of \$1,878. This increase of 11.3 per cent reflects the approximate rate of inflation for the 12 months ending Sept. 2. In addition, the income levels at which a taxpayer moves into a higher assessment bracket will rise by 11.3 per cent.

Under the law, the exemptions and assessment brackets cannot be lowered if the cost of living goes down. Some economists have predicted that ever-rising prices will force the government eventually to increase tax rates to compensate for the prospective loss in revenues as exemptions also continue upward.

Education was described by 90.2 per cent as the most desired way to improving lives. "Hard work" was said by 48 per cent to be the most important factor in success and prosperity, but 51.23 per cent thought that this depended on luck as much as anything.

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## 69 Nations Agree To Start Fund to Help Feed Poor

ROME, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Representatives of 69 nations have agreed to set up a \$1.2-billion fund to help the world's poorest countries feed themselves. It was announced here yesterday.

Informed sources said the oil-producing nations had agreed to contribute half of the target figure for the International Agricultural Development Fund, provided that the industrialized world made up the rest.

A statement said the U.S. government intended to seek congressional approval for a pledge of \$200 million on the condition that other countries provide amounts sufficient to reach the target.

It said Britain had announced it would pledge about \$30 million, while Norway would provide about \$12 million and the Netherlands \$38.4 million.

The new fund is seen as a major step forward in aid co-operation between traditional donor nations and the newly rich oil producers. It differs from existing bodies such as the World Bank in that the oil-producing states will have considerably more control over policy decisions, the sources said.

## Fred Streeter, BBC's Gardening Expert, Is Dead

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP).—Fred Streeter, 95, who broadcast in Britain on gardening for more than 40 years and talked to his flowers all his life, died at his home at Feltham in Sussex yesterday.

As the British Broadcasting Corporation's radio gardener, Mr. Streeter was world famous. He often advised listeners in Britain and abroad to talk to their flowers to encourage them to grow and bloom. His last broadcast, which had been recorded earlier, was transmitted yesterday morning.

"He was probably one of the most successful natural broadcasters," said Marshall Stewart, a former editor of the gardening program. "His secret was that he spoke to his millions of listeners and to his flowers in the same way—as friends."

Mr. Streeter said of his practice of talking to his flowers: "They listen. People laugh at me but I find the flowers respond. Sometimes they're a bit dicky (off color) and I say, 'Come on, what do you want? A drink? Well, you give them a good drink and you know, in about an hour or so, they look up and practically wink at you.'"

Mrs. Lepa Pijade

BELGRADE, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Mrs. Lepa Pijade, 78, widow of Moza Pijade, one of President Tito's closest aides in the founding of postwar Yugoslavia, died of a heart ailment yesterday.

Sithole Said Tortured

DAR ES SALAM, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Bishop Abel Mwaurewa, a leader of the Rhodesian African National Council, said in a radio interview here yesterday that missing black nationalist Edson Sithole was being detained and tortured by Rhodesian police.

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And 260 indoor swimming pools where the cares of the day can be swum away.

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And 1,800 caves and caverns to be explored.

And 280 magnificent mountain peaks.

And 973,630 hectares or 3,760 square miles of evergreen and deciduous forests to roam through.

And 1,000 Romanesque, Gothic, Baroque, and modern chapels, churches, and cathedrals.

And 55 white-water streams and rivers for rowing and canoeing and kayaking.

And 1,000 castles and ruins overgrown with vines and legends.

And 1,650 tennis courts. Tennis, anyone?

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And 125 city theaters and cellar theaters with performances in the grand manner and on improvised stages.

And one national airline with 12 air travel offices of its own, eager to tell you the nicest and most convenient way to go home, or continue your trip. (And 241 IATA travel agencies that will tell you too, as they do the world over.)

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And 1,400 football fields and football stadiums. Depending on whether you'd rather play or watch.

And 697 ski lifts plus innumerable trails.

And 504 banks and stock exchanges.

And 1,300 jewelers' and watchmakers' shops with objects of beauty and precision.

And 216 skating rinks. For figure skating or hockey, on natural or artificial ice, roofed or open-air, summer or winter.

And 140 colourful markets of every kind, from onion to flea to cattle.

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# Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis: Was This Crisis Necessary?

By Barton J. Bernstein

WASHINGTON.—Thirteen years ago, during the week of Oct. 22-23, 1962, the two great powers stood at the abyss of nuclear war. It was a fearsome week, opening with President John Kennedy's declaration on Monday evening, Oct. 22, that there were Soviet "offensive" missiles in Cuba and that they must be withdrawn, and closing with the Soviet promise on Sunday morning to accede to the U.S. demand. It was a time, as Premier Nikita Khrushchev later said, when "the smell of burning hung in the air."

It was a week when the administration skillfully managed an often trusting, usually un-critical press and found Americans eager to rally around the President and the flag. Few Americans then challenged the need for Mr. Kennedy's action or lamented his decision to eschew personal negotiations with Mr. Khrushchev before making the crisis public, or questioned whether the missiles constituted an imminent military threat to the United States.

## Sorensen's Advice

Since that October amid the flurry of memoirs, many analysts have addressed the events of that week, but most critical issues remain in dispute. Were the missiles in Cuba an imminent threat that changed the military balance of power? If no, why, according to Mr. Kennedy and his advisers, did the Soviet Union put the missiles in Cuba? If they were not an imminent threat and did not alter the military balance, why did Mr. Kennedy move toward a public confrontation without first trying private negotiations with Russia? What was the role of domestic and international political considerations in shaping his tactics? Why did Mr. Kennedy reject a summit conference at that time? And on Oct. 27, when the only issue blocking settlement was U.S. agreement to withdraw U.S. missiles from Turkey, why did the administration refuse these terms and risk prolonging the crisis and moving toward nuclear war?

Some recently opened—and in many cases, freshly declassified—materials at the Kennedy Library allow us to address these questions with more authority.

Five days before Mr. Kennedy's speech, on Oct. 17, his counsel, Roswell Gilpatrick, informed the President on his advisers' conclusion that "these missiles,

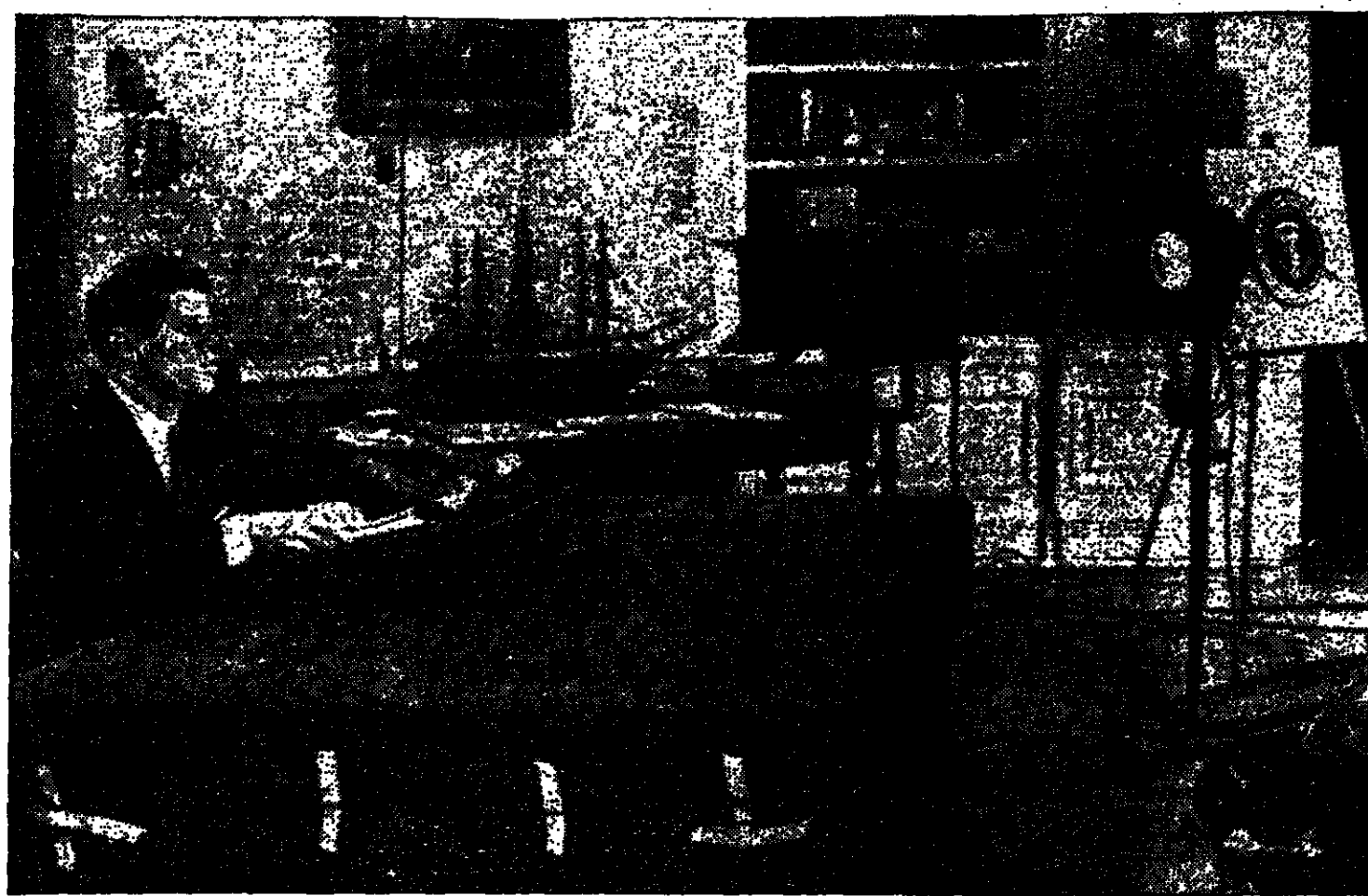
even when fully operational, do not significantly alter the balance of [military] power." The missiles, Mr. Sorensen went on, "do not significantly increase the potential megatonnage capable of being unleashed [against] American soil, even after a surprise nuclear attack."

Most members of the ExComm (Executive Committee of the National Security Council) agreed that the addition of missiles in Cuba, although outflanking the U.S. radar warning system, did not add to the likelihood of a Soviet first strike, reduce the impact of a U.S. first strike, or add significantly to the Soviet retaliatory capacity (after a U.S. first strike). As Robert McNamara, the secretary of defense, then argued in the ExComm, "a missile is a missile. It makes no great difference whether you are killed by a missile fired from the Soviet Union or from Cuba."

Roswell Gilpatrick, the deputy secretary of defense, later agreed that "the military equation was not altered" by the introduction of missiles in Cuba. "It was simply an element of flexibility introduced into the power equation that the Soviets had not heretofore possessed."

Why, according to the administration, did the Soviet Union put the missiles in Cuba? Most ExComm members concluded that the Russians were testing U.S. courage and commitments, its will and credibility. The missiles, they maintained, were not a military but a political threat. How, asked Mr. Sorensen, in summarizing ExComm discussions for Mr. Kennedy, can either U.S. allies or adversaries trust "our courage and commitment... if we tolerate the known presence of offensive nuclear weapons" in Cuba? "Retorts from either our European allies," Mr. Sorensen continued, "or the Soviets that we can become as accustomed as they to accepting the nearby presence of missiles" have some logic but little weight.

For most advisers, this "courage and commitment" thesis explained Soviet behavior and determined the need for the administration to take action to remove the missiles. But why the need for a public confrontation first? In the ExComm, Charles Bohlen, a career diplomat and Soviet expert, argued for private negotiations first. On Oct. 17, he proposed that Mr. Kennedy first communicate with Mr. Khrushchev privately and then decide, after the Premier's response, whether a blockade or air strikes were necessary. Llewellyn Thompson, an-



OCT. 22, 1962.—President John Kennedy telling the nation of the Soviet Union's "offensive" missiles in Cuba.

other Soviet expert, as well as a number of advocates of blockade, favored this course.

## Kennedy's Fears

Why did Mr. Kennedy and most of his advisers reject private negotiations first? Over the years, some participants and analysts have usually stressed two reasons: that Mr. Kennedy feared losing time and letting the missiles become operational during negotiations, for this would weaken his position; and that he feared losing the initiative once he let Mr. Khrushchev know that the United States was aware of the missiles.

The "operational missile" theory is incorrect, for it assumes, wrongly, that most of the missiles were not operational by Oct. 22. That is what the administration told the press and the U.S. people during the week. But that was doubtful. A recently declassified CIA report of Oct. 23 indicates that of the six medium-

range ballistic missile (MRBM) sites, four were "fully operational" and two had "emergency capability."

The "initiative" thesis is troubling and quite suspect. First, contrary to some published assumptions, intelligence reports at the time estimated that Mr. Khrushchev believed that Mr. Kennedy did know of the presence of missiles in Cuba. Second, administration members presumably recognized that any loss of U.S. initiative would be quite temporary, and that the United States, with its great nuclear superiority, could regain the initiative quickly. Private negotiations in turn, had the advantage of giving Mr. Khrushchev the time to respond without his being frozen into a public position and facing a stark choice: military confrontation or retreat and humiliation.

There are other likely reasons why Mr. Kennedy eschewed private negotiations and moved directly to a public confrontation.

No one who reads the memoirs and archival sources on Mr. Kennedy's prior 21 months in office, especially after his unpleasant meeting with Mr. Khrushchev in Vienna and the Bay of Pigs debacle, can easily deny that the President felt beleaguered. He had lost prestige and feared that his courage and commitment were doubted at home and abroad. A public confrontation and triumph would allow him dramatically to recoup these losses and would persuade various constituencies—citizens at home, allies abroad and the Soviet Union—of his decisiveness.

There was another reason why Mr. Kennedy moved so speedily to public confrontation without first trying private negotiations. He feared that news of the missiles would leak out at home, that citizens might panic, that bureaucrats and politicians, already pillorying him for what the Republican party called "the tragic policy of irresolution" in dealing with Cuba, would block his program in Congress and pos-

sibly force a harder line in foreign policy.

With congressional elections scheduled for early November and with major newspapers already piecing together the story of missiles in Cuba, he could not risk the delay of private negotiations. As Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, a Republican, remarked during a meeting of the ExComm: "Have you considered the very real possibility that if we [do not remove the missiles promptly] the next House of Representatives is likely to have a Republican majority? This would completely paralyze our ability to react sensibly and coherently to further Soviet advances."

Mr. Kennedy and his advisers were not acting primarily to protect narrow partisan interests, although he could not be totally indifferent to such concerns, but out of the larger sense that an electoral defeat in November would impair their capacity to advance the national interest. For

them, this was the reasoning not of narrow partisans but of patriots.

## 'Hard Fork'

Throughout the week of crisis, President Kennedy steadfastly demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw the missiles. This was not a negotiable demand. Nor would he risk delay by agreeing to a summit conference then. Newly declassified materials reveal that some advisers were proposing a summit in order to ease tensions, reduce the possibility of nuclear war and perhaps produce "a turnaround of some significance of Soviet policy." Mr. Khrushchev was then at the "crossroads in policy, the Cuba MRBM deployment represents his attempt to explore the hard fork," and, according to an unidentified adviser, a summit might "tempt [the Premier] to explore the alternative [fork]."

The results might include agreements on nuclear-free zones in Latin American and Africa, the cooling of tensions on Germany and the relaxation of NATO-Warsaw pact problems.

On Saturday, Oct. 27, when the Soviet Union offered formally to withdraw its missiles in Cuba in return for a U.S. no-invasion pledge and removal of Jupiter missiles from Turkey, why didn't the administration yield explicitly on the missiles in Turkey? Well, before the October 27 crisis, Mr. Kennedy had urged their removal, because they were obsolete, vulnerable and provocative. And on Sunday, Oct. 21, Mr. Kennedy had scrawled in a note (recently declassified) that Mr. Dillon "stated that... Jupiters were sent [to Turkey] because they were obsolete, and this would have been proved if they had [been used]." They were, in short, placebos for the Turks.

But to the Soviet Union the Jupiters were a threat to security and to prestige. On Oct. 22, five days before the Soviet Union suggested the trade, Averell Harriman, former ambassador to Moscow, advised the President, according to a recently declassified document, that "there had been great pressure on Mr. Khrushchev for a considerable time to do something about our ring of bases, aggravated by our placing Jupiter missiles in Turkey." Mr. Harriman's unstated implication was that removal of the missiles might lead to Mr. Khrushchev's withdrawal of the missiles from Cuba.

posed, and even drafted a message about a "sunny plot," now revealed in recently declassified papers: "The United States would disarm its missiles in Turkey and secretly inform the Soviet Union 'prior to moving against the Soviet missiles in Cuba'—first by a strike and then invasion. Fortunately, this failed to gain much support."

Rejecting this scheme, the administration agreed to the Soviet request for a public noninvasion pledge but refused to accede formally to the additional Soviet condition—withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Turkey. "We all agreed... that if the Russians were ready to go to nuclear war over Cuba, they were ready to go to nuclear war, and that was that," Robert Kennedy later explained. "So we might as well have the showdown then as six months later."

But privately, Robert Kennedy suggested to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin that if NATO approved the United States would later remove the missiles in Turkey. Would this guarded, hedged, private offer suffice? It did not meet the Soviet terms. The Kennedy brothers were not optimists.

"It can go either way," President Kennedy said privately. War and peace hung in the balance. The President had not abandoned hope, Robert Kennedy later wrote, but it was a hope, not an expectation. President Kennedy, his brother explained, "obviously did not wish to order the withdrawal of missiles from Turkey under threat from the Soviet Union."

Fortunately, the Soviet Union decided to back down before superior U.S. nuclear forces and Mr. Khrushchev accepted the public humiliation. For many observers, then and now, it was a great victory for the United States and Mr. Kennedy. Yet the events of that week still raise painful questions: Was the crisis necessary? Was the risk of nuclear war a reasonable price for seeking to remove the missiles through a public confrontation? Should not other tactics—private negotiations—have been tried first? Was Mr. Kennedy's rejection of a summit unwise? Was his refusal to formally trade the Turkish missiles too risky? What would have happened if the Soviet Union, 13 years ago, had proved intransigent and refused to back down, and had chosen war rather than humiliation?

Mr. Bernstein is associate professor of history at Stanford University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

# 2 Years After the Arab Oil Embargo, U.S. Self-Sufficiency Remains a Mirage

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Two years after the Arab oil embargo against the United States, this country remains just as vulnerable to another such embargo and perhaps more so.

Despite exhortation from presidents and endless debate in Congress, the "energy independence" first proclaimed as a national objective two years ago by former President Richard Nixon remains a distant goal.

In fact, with the U.S. economy climbing out of recession, government analysts believe that energy consumption and oil imports will resume a long-term upward trend in the next few years and continue to rise next year, after remaining level for the last two years.

Because Canada has cut back its exports to the United States, the Arab countries now provide an even larger share of this country's oil than they did in 1973. Moreover, that share is expected to grow as total imports rise.

Imported oil remains the "swing" fuel in the U.S. economy, as it was back in 1973. If more production and more jobs in the next few years require more energy, imported oil must satisfy almost all of the additional need.

Only slowly is the customary U.S. profligacy in the use of energy changing. Federal analysts calculate that last year Americans burned 16.6 million barrels of oil daily—1.9 million less than if the pre-embargo consumption trends had continued. But they attribute half of those cutbacks to conservation induced by higher energy prices, and the rest to recession and a mild winter last year, rather than to permanent changes in consumption patterns.

## Not a Damn Thing

"We haven't done a damn thing," a high-ranking energy planner said bitterly as he reviewed the two years since the Arab oil embargo. "Anything we have done in the way of conservation was because the market reacted to higher prices—higher OPEC prices."

OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, invoked the embargo against the United States in 1973 in reprimand for American support of Israel in the Arab-Israeli war that year.

Can the United States achieve some kind of energy independence? The answers are not clear.

Against that rather gloomy backdrop, the nation faces a number of vital questions.

Will the growth of energy consumption zoom back to the old rate of 5 per cent a year, driving oil imports up with it? Or will the gradual improvement in automobile gasoline efficiency and other slow, long-term gains in energy conservation hold down the growth rate?

Can other fuels take up the slack for oil? Will higher prices and federal financing for synthetic fuels and such exotic sources of energy as sunshine and earth heat, or heavy federal support for nuclear fuel recycling spur a long-term increase in domestic energy supplies? By 1985 or 1990, could oil imports play a less important role in the U.S. economy and balance of trade?

Can the United States, in other words, achieve some kind of energy independence? The answers are not clear. Much depends on what happens to energy prices, on the vigor of the economy, and on government policy—enactment of tax credits for home insulation, for example, or penalties on gas-guzzling cars.

The public, according to a survey financed by the Federal Energy Administration, is increasingly convinced of the need to save energy. But this is only a survey of sentiment. When it comes to choices that hurt, the public's elected representatives in Congress reject rationing, deliberate shortages, higher fuel taxes and higher prices.

## Disappointingly Slow

Even among big companies—the energy consumers that are supposed to be most sensitive to price—conservation has been disappointingly slow, according to Roger Sant of the energy administration.

"They tell me there's a lot of apathy," he said when asked about an energy conservation consulting service for industry set up by the Du Pont Co.

Development of increased domestic energy supplies is proving frustratingly slow—much too slow to contribute to President Ford's goal of reducing oil imports by 2 million barrels a day by 1978.

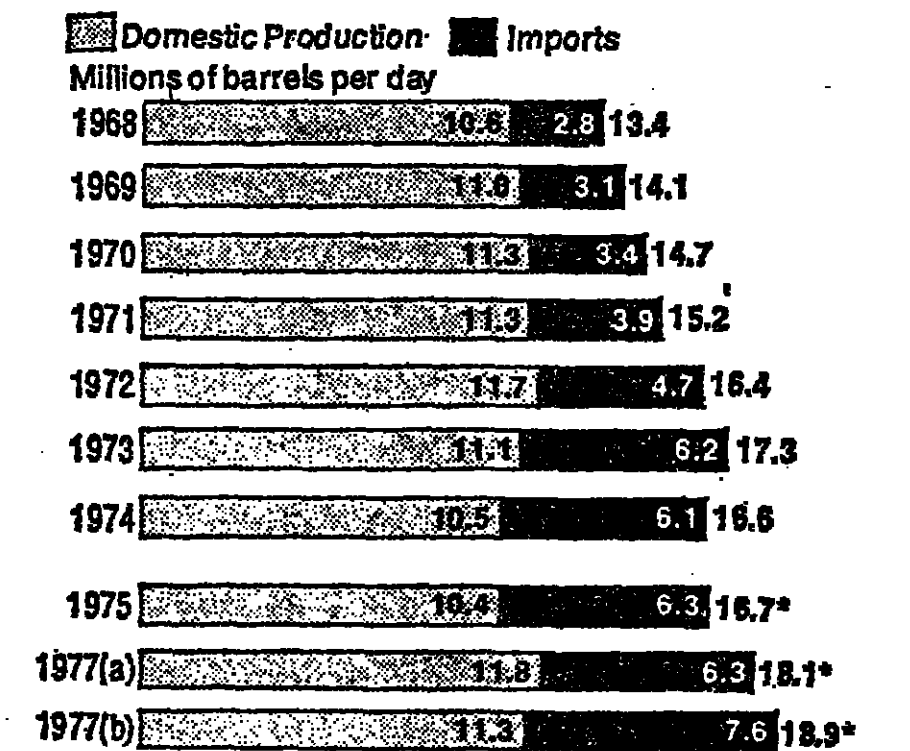
Crude-oil production is down from its 1970-72 high of 9.5 million barrels a day to 8.3 million. Natural gas flow has fallen about 11 per cent. Production has dropped because the country's resources are being depleted. Discovery of new oil and gas reserves has fallen behind consumption of known pools.

The big 1973-75 jump in oil prices has triggered much new exploratory drilling and intensified development of known fields. But such processes take several years to come to fruition, say the producers and the Ford administration. Congressional liberals contend that the big oil companies have failed to develop offshore leases as fully as they could have.

Coal, the country's most abundant resource, is proving difficult to shift into high gear. Output has crept up to an expected total of 640 million tons for this year, from 590 million in 1973, but further significant expansion is in doubt.

Development of a new mine requires several years and tens of millions of dollars in

## U.S. Oil Supplies—Domestic and Foreign



\* Federal Energy Administration projections.

(a) Assumes the President's energy proposals for gradual price decontrol are adopted.  
(b) Assumes the continuation of present price controls, the repeal of the \$2 a barrel tariff on imported crude oil and a cold winter.

The New York Times.

Investments. The industry says such ventures have been inhibited or delayed by the refusal of Congress to modify clean-air standards and by court decisions in favor of challenges brought by environmentalists.

Thus, the hope of energy planners that coal could become a major source of additional energy remains just that—a hope.

## A-Plants Canceled

Electric utilities have scaled back their plans to build new generating stations, including the nuclear power-plants that would reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels. The plant cancellations and stretch-outs have resulted from a slowing of growth of electricity consumption—which is no longer expected to double every 10 years—and from the high cost of long-term borrowing.

Nuclear power has doubled in the two years since 1973, but it accounts for only 8 per cent of the electricity the country uses.

The nuclear industry is laboring under several burdens. Costs of plant construction and of fuel have climbed steeply. Develop-

ment of a breeder reactor, which would convert uranium into plutonium fuel even as it produced power, is taking years longer and costing far more than anticipated—a delay that raises doubts about the adequacy and cost of uranium supplies in the 1990s.

Complicating the development of more nuclear power is the unresolved conflict of how to dispose of radioactive wastes. On the one hand, the Ford administration is deeply committed to solving the problem of extracting plutonium fuel from the waste—a program that is behind schedule. Much of the public and members of Congress, on the other hand, are worried about the dangers inherent in such a program.

Over the long term, such alternative sources of energy as shale oil, gasified coal and geothermal, solar and wind energy are clouded by uncertainties of technology and economics. The country's hydroelectric power potential has virtually all been harnessed. Tidal power is a distant, shadowy dream.

On almost all counts, then, the United States' vulnerability to a cutoff of foreign oil is as great as it was when the Arabs halted shipments for five months in the winter of

1973-74. Indeed, some analysts say it is greater, because the country already has cut out some nonessential energy consumption, and belt tightening would be harder a second time than the first.

## Vulnerability Grows

"Our vulnerability to another embargo has increased some," says Frank Zarb, administrator of the Federal Energy Administration.

From 2.8 million barrels a day in 1968, oil imports rose to 6.3 million barrels in 1975, then leveled off last year and early this year. By 1977, the Federal Energy Administration has calculated, imports could reach 7.6 million barrels daily if Congress makes no changes in present policies.

Energy officials calculate that, should Congress accept the administration's plan for gradual decontrol of oil prices and should it finally authorize commercial production from the Elk Hills naval petroleum reserve in California, imports might hold steady at this year's estimated 6.3 million barrels a day. No one thinks that likely.

In an effort to ease the impact of another embargo, one challenge Washington urged on the other principal oil importers—Japan and Western Europe—consumer solidarity. That led to creation of the International Energy Agency and agreement on a general plan for oil sharing in emergency. However, European officials have said the plan is only a skeleton and not ready for use in a crisis.

But because the international political situation has changed, the probability of an embargo appears to be less than in 1973, say Mr. Zarb and Mr. Earl B. Harrison, a Washington-based analyst. Reason is diminished tension in the Middle East as a result of the Sinai agreement on withdrawal of forces. Another is the death of King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, who in 1973 first publicly threatened Washington with use of the "oil weapon" as punishment for support of Israel.

Moreover, one minority view in Washington among some Democrats challenges the administration's concept of energy independence for this country. This view argues that importing oil is not such a bad thing, particularly if foreign sources of supply can be further diversified.

## Zarb Disagrees

According to this school, importing oil is better than virtually all alternatives, especially heavy outlays of public funds to develop high-cost synthetic fuels. Importing is also seen as better than nuclear power stations and toxic plutonium wastes or government-ordered energy shortages that must be managed by a federal bureaucracy.

"This line of reasoning provokes Mr. Zarb. 'Any source other than our own must be considered an insecure source,' he says.

As for the argument that other countries import most of their energy, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has made plain

in speeches the administration view that energy independence is essential to the freedom of action the United States must have to retain superpower status. It is a view first asserted two years ago by Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Zarb, who has emerged as President Ford's chief energy spokesman, sees the rising curve of oil imports as transferring money, jobs, political influence and economic power to the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Although his protectionist view of oil imports as a loss of U.S. jobs is not shared everywhere in the administration, there is a general feeling among the President's advisers that oil import dependency is dangerous as well as incompatible with the freedom of action required in the foreign-policy arena.

## Not Zero, But Low

Nonetheless, even the administration's Project Independence does not envisage "zero imports" of oil, but simply a low level of imports.

In terms of increasing domestic energy supplies, the administration's major long-term push for energy independence centers on the proposed Energy Independence Authority, which would pour \$100 billion in grants, loans, price supports and other assistance into nuclear fuel recycling, shale oil and conversion of coal to synthetic gas and oil.

The government has also ordered utilities to convert 23 generating stations to coal from natural gas or oil boiler fuel. Some utilities have challenged the order to court. Others may be unable to get delivery of pollution-control equipment before the conversion order lapses, at the end of 1978.

The potential savings from mandatory conversion are substantial, but the reality to date has been frustration.

## NEWS TO THE WORLD

Written from an international perspective. For readers whose lives are bigger than national boundaries.

International Herald Tribune Ask for it in flight.



# Piping in the British oil

**Today Britain receives her first continuous flow of British North Sea oil.**

**It's from the Forties field.**

**The first-fruits of an enormous investment of faith, skills and money.**

**It's yet another 'first' for BP.**

Today, British oil starts flowing continuously through the pipeline linking BP's Forties field 110 miles out in the North Sea with the Grangemouth refinery.

An historic day for Britain. And for BP.

It's only one of a number of 'firsts' chalked up by BP in the North Sea over a decade.

BP were first to find North Sea gas and pipe it ashore for British homes.

BP were first to find a major oilfield in the British sector.

BP were first to install four production platforms in less than a year.

Congratulations to British industry on the considerable technical achievement that made this possible and resulted in the last two platforms being built way ahead of schedule.

BP have invested £750 million in the North Sea. An investment in Britain's future that is now bearing its first fruits. By 1977, a quarter of Britain's total oil needs will be met from the Forties field alone, greatly benefiting the country's balance of payments.

## What else has all this meant to Britain?

**Work for British industry.** Of the huge outlay on the capital goods for BP's North Sea programme, the greatest part was spent with British firms.

**New, highly skilled labour for Scotland.** BP have paid for the training of 1,700 men in a diverse range of engineering skills.

**Environmental care.** Protecting the environment—on and offshore—was a primary consideration throughout the project. Scottish farmers, fishermen and conservationists all complimented us on the care we took.

Piping in the British oil is an achievement of which BP and their British-led international team can feel proud. Through their advanced technology and engineering skills, BP have won their place in the forefront of offshore operations.



**First in the North Sea  
and proud of it.**



This is obviously correct—the fate of the old China hands of State, under Sen. McCarthy's castigations, shows that individual careers can be lighted, information become scarcer and more slanted, and policy itself diverted by the witch-hunting. Rep. Pike, of course, considers that Mr. Kissinger's arguments might lead to cover-ups by the higher-ups. But if the latter are even reasonably candid about the knowledge and recommendations afforded them (and this certainly seems to be true so far with respect to the issues before Mr. Pike's committee), adequate judgment can be passed on them without jeopardizing the lower ranks or limiting their own participation in the policy-making process. Mr. Kissinger says he is not, in this case, claiming "secretary privilege." But he does make out a good case in law and reason—far better than that put forward by Mr. Pike.

No one has a solution and few are ready even to make a beginning. Meanwhile, terrorism proliferates.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**PARIS**—New statistics prepared by the Prefecture of Police in Paris show that there are now nearly 50,000 citizens of the United States and Canada registered and provided with identity cards. The total number of foreigners in France is given as 2,245,274, of whom 307,000 are Italians, 310,000 Poles, 91,461 Russians, 39,991 Czechs and 20,505 Serbians. In Paris alone, there are 658,000 aliens.

about a quarter of a million dollars more than the cost of living, over my expected life span. "My total payments over the next 15 years under present law will be more than a million dollars, and even if the rate of inflation should drop to one-half percent, my total payments and benefits over the next 15 years will be about \$670,000."

No doubt, then, there is a fiscal crisis in the nation, a welfare crisis and a budget crisis, but the national crisis of expenditure for arms, welfare and pension makes the New York crisis seem almost trivial, and suggests that the New York crisis is a far, wide-spread, and serious one. For, scalding New York's burning around the country raising funds for the Republican party and trying to block out Reagan, is not really dealing with the major and frightening

for evening concerts by Vienna artists. Evening tours of Schönbrunn Palace were also arranged with concerts following. The number of beautiful palaces in

Vienna seems almost endless and it is architecturally surely the most beautiful of cities.

Strauss's music classifies as semi-classical, but his music has always been beloved by the greatest composers, as well as by the public. He was a close friend of Brahms, who expressed admiration for his music. Its beauty

**John Hay Whitney**  
Pub  
**Robert T.**  
**Editor**  
**Murray M. Weiss**  
Roy Yager, Asst

Assuming that \$5 billion could be deducted from the air over the country, it would still be open to question whether \$5 billion could be doled down upon New York City. It would hurt or help the city strategically. Obviously it would help in the short run, but it is not the short run that aid is supposed to be concerned with. It is the long run that is the worrying flood or famine.

If New York really needs it, let something about its finances when it is going to have to wrestle with economic reality, rather than the promulgated, happy-go-lucky pictures of Utopia. As it happens, the money proposed for New York City is money taken from the pockets of a lot of Americans, people who don't live in New York City—police-men, and firemen, and teachers, and cabdrivers, and nurses, and pensioners—who have problems of their own. One of the things to be thought of is that this is not simply, as Robert Kennedy says, a "New York City

ink reserved.

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# turomarket

## Fixed-Income Securities Flourish As Economic Skepticism Persists

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Declining short-term interest rates and easing doubts about whether long-awaited economic recovery is, in fact, about to take place have boosted the demand for 3-income securities.

Feeding the skepticism was last week's report from Washington that the index of "leading" indicators had slipped into a "dreadful" shadow over the overall direction of the U.S. economy—fell 0.9 cent, the first decline in seven

score, the rate of consumer spending or business borrowing activity show no signs that the recovery has begun.

If the doubters are correct, it would be bad news for Western Europe and Japan, which are looking for an upturn in the United States to create new demand for their exports. But even this assumption is open to question. The London Letter for example, notes that since West German exports to the United States

an official comment on that point emphasized that the Occurrence figure was preliminary, subject to revision, and that one thing's report does not constitute an end.

If the Federal Reserve Board's view is a relatively light money supply, the relatively high rate of June last September has a number of analysts questioning whether a rampant U.S. recovery has not started. Despite the Fed's insistence on easing its reins, the money supply has continued to rise and business loans have passed \$15 billion at the major New York banks since mid-year.

"represent only around 7 per cent of Germany's total exports — no American return — no matter how vigorous — will make a decisive difference to Germany."

Arnold Simkin, senior European economist for consultants Lionel D. Edle & Co., frets that West Germany's problem is becoming a demographic one, with too large a population over 50 years of age, too few new families. Thus, the long term is continued aging of monetary institutions at home has simply led to a steeper increase in the rate of personal savings rather than the intended increase in consumer buying.

The savings ratio in West Ger-

**GNP Increases**

There are bright spots, of course. The U.S. gross national product shot up at an 11.2-percent annual rate in the third quarter. But the doubters, admittedly a minority, point to the fact that most of this recovery time has been spent in the industry bringing their level of activity back to normal after the excessively steep cuts in earlier years.

The inventory building, the buyers fear, has gone about as far as it is likely to go unless there is other evidence that an era is in progress. On this

many has risen from 14.8 per cent in 1974 to 18.5 per cent at present.

**Foreign Workers**

In addition, the public-sector deficits in West Germany and France are running up this year to get their economies moving focus very heavily on construction. But in both countries most of the labor in this sector is foreign, which means that a good part of this increased spending will be siphoned out of the domestic economy and is being exported in the form of payments to the workers' families in Turkey, Portugal, Yugoslavia and North Africa.

score, the rate of consumer spending or business borrowing still show no signs that the recovery has begun.

If the doubters are correct, it will be bad news for Western Europe and Japan, which are looking for an upturn in the United States economy. But even this is an assumption is open to question. The latest Hudson Letter, for example, notes that since West German exports to the United States have been dropping, a broad-based boom in Germany's total exports to non-American upturn—no matter how vigorous—will make a decisive difference to Germany."

Arnold Sunkin, senior European economist for consultants Lionel Lincoln & Co., adds:

"Germany's problem is becoming demographic one, with too large a population over 50 years of age and too few new families. Thus, the Bundesbank's continued ease of money is a counterforce to the economy's move to a stable income has simply led to a stable increase in the rate of personal savings rather than the intended increase in consumer buying.

The savings ratio in West Germany has risen from 14.8 per cent in 1974 to 16.5 per cent at present.

### Foreign Workers

In addition, the public-sector deficits in West Germany and France are running up this year to get their economies moving focus very heavily on construction. But in both countries most of the labor in this sector is foreign, which means that a good part of this increased spending is being siphoned out of the domestic economy and is being exported in the form of payments to the workers' families in Turkey, Portugal, Yugoslavia and North Africa.

*Currency in cir ...	\$122,019
*Total loans .....	2,040
Steel prod. (tons) ..	157
Auto production ...	239

Durable goods .....	4,337
Food and drink .....	3,500
Electric Pwr. Kwh. ....	34,502
Busn failures .....	1

Statistics for commercial energy, electric power and business week and latest available.

## MONTHLY C

Employed .....	85,418
Unemployed .....	7,773
Unltd Prodn .....	1,279,000
Total income .....	\$1,279,000
*Money supply .....	\$294,600
Cum'n price index .....	1
Construct contr'cts .....	\$9,165
*Exports .....	8,188
*Imports .....	Augus
*Mfr's. Inventories .....	\$146,342

\*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision.

Commodity index, based on index based on 1967=100 and by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Board's adjusted inventories are compiled by the Department of Commerce.

ply is total currency outside  
justed as reported by Federal  
compiled by Dun & Bradstreet

compiled by the F. W. Dodge Systems Company.  
R-Revised.  
A-Seasonally adjusted.  
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Against this background, a number of analysts are concluding that the recovery from the worst slump since the end of World War II is going to be more difficult than anticipated and that, if anything, credit conditions are more likely to be eased further in the immediate future to add more stimulus rather than

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Nov. 2	Latest Week	Prior Week	1974
Commodity index ..	\$82,116,000	\$82,452,000	\$75,624,000	
*Currency in cir ..		200.2		
Total loans ..	\$123,019,000	\$122,816,000	\$131,756,000	
State (per cent) ..	2,049,000	2,106,000	2,950,000	
Auto production ..	157,100	163,794	195,250	
Daily prod' (bbls) ..	8,339,000	8,297,000	8,640,000	
Flight car findings ..		480,289	556,224	
*Elec. Prod. Kw-hr. ..	34,502,000	35,048,000	34,027,000	
Bank failures ..	195			

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electricity and business failures for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1974
Employed .....	85,418,000	85,352,000	84,402,000
Unemployed .....	7,773,000	7,794,000	5,303,000
Indef. Prodn .....	116.2	114.0	125.6
*Personal income .....	\$1,270,000,000	\$1,255,900,000	\$1,178,000,000
*Money supply .....	\$294,600,000	\$294,400,000	\$280,700,000
Cumulative index .....	163.6	162.8	151.7
Cumulative cont./cbs .....	157	208	187
*Exports .....	\$9,165,000	\$8,886,200	\$8,399,300
*Imports .....	8,188,600	7,791,000	\$8,696,400
	August	Prior Month	1974
*Mfrs.' inventories .....	\$146,342,000	\$147,189,000	\$139,727,000

Commodity index, based on 1967, =100 the consumer's price index based on 1967=100 and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information

Systems Company.  
R-Revised.  
A-Seasonally adjusted.  
B-Seasonally adjusted annual rate.

On this background, a number of analysts are concluding that the recovery from the slump since the end of 1981, according to the conventional scenario, be tightened to counter inflationary tendencies as economies pick up.

War II is going to be more than anticipated and if anything, credit conditions more likely to be eased in the immediate future more stimulus rather than

There are two conclusions to be drawn from this analysis:

- Interest rates will be lower than had previously

(Continued on Page 11, C)

There should be increasing joy spreading across the land at this salubrious time of the year, with a bounteous harvest bulging storage bins, the nation clearly emerged from the dark woods of its recent nerve-racking recession and both inflation and interest rates edging lower.

But, where is the elation? Certainly not in New York, in Washington, in the financial centers, in the parts of the banking and business world or in the many areas of the country still afflicted with high unemployment, fiscal problems and other tensions.

Only two weeks ago there was a measure of pleasure, surprise and rising hope in the economic world when the government's report on economic activity during the year's third quarter showed a more robust performance than ever the bullish forecasters had anticipated. Now that the data have been analyzed more thoroughly, in conjunction with some subsequent statistics, there is considerable skepticism about the coming stages of the recovery at that fast pace.

Nothing has surfaced, however, to suggest that the economic rebound will be short-lived. What does seem apparent is that the big third quarter was something of an aberration that will be scaled down considerably in subsequent periods.

There has also been the further dampening influence of the ongoing battle in Washington over what, if anything, should be done to help extricate New York City from its fiscal distress, and the ultimate effect on the whole economy from federal action—or inaction—on the problems of the nation's largest city.

## The U.S. Economic Scene

## Doubts Siphon Joy From a Bumper Season

By Thomas E. Mullaney

being accorded New York's crisis recently has been the need for action on energy policy and a few unsettling straws in the economic winds are threatening the government's index of leading economic indicators, for instance, showed a decline in September for the first time in seven months—and the decline in the index of new orders for capital goods, of course, it might be expected, was even more dramatic. The

## New York Stock Market

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (NYT).—Investors last week tried to ascertain how a default by New York City might affect the value of their stocks and bonds and so the atmosphere of the financial markets was sober and a bit apprehensive but not at all panicky. Trading quieted down as many simply put off any decision to buy or sell until the outlook became clearer.

On Tuesday, stock prices rose rather sharply as speculation grew that the Ford administration might soften its stand against financial aid for New York, averting a default and whatever effects bankruptcy might cause throughout the economy.

On Wednesday, however, President Ford delivered his "no bail-out" speech in Washington and the stock market immediately gave up the ground it had gained the day before. On Thursday and Friday, the market drifted aimlessly and the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 836.04. dpmw 448.

Interest rates continued to move lower, calming both the equity and credit markets as the Federal Reserve made sure to inject reserves into the banking system. Three-month Treasury bills traded at the 5.50-per-cent level on Friday, the lowest since mid-June. Earlier in the week, the Treasury sold seven-year notes that provided investors with a 7.92-per-cent yield and bonds that returned 8.23 per cent. Both yields were perhaps 20-100ths of a percentage point below what they would have been a week earlier.

Interest rates on tax-exempt municipal bonds, however, moved upward. Some dealers were bidding 25 cents on the dollar for long-term New York City bonds and interest rates on even the highest grade tax-exempt bond issues rose about 15-100ths of a percentage

By Friday afternoon, securities dealers were beginning to sound convinced that the markets had already reacted about as much as was likely. The uncertainty may linger but it should not intensify or cause a major market setback, several brokers and investment analysts asserted late in the week.

weaker than normally expected in an economic recovery period. It has been the trend in housing activity. In the previous five recessions, housing starts averaged 1.52 million units nine months after the cyclical contraction had reached bottom. It is not yet nine months since the trough of the latest recession but housing starts are only at a 1.2 million annual rate, and there is not much hope that they will pick up to any major extent during the next year, chiefly because of the sluggishness in the construction of multifamily dwellings. There is a heavy surplus of high-priced apartments and condominiums,

While rising auto sales have continued as a standout on the current economic scene, there is no assurance that they will be long sustained at their third-quarter gains of 22 per cent over last year. Despite its optimism that next year's sales will run between 12 and 19 per cent ahead of the expected volume for this year, the auto industry recently indicated November production would be laid down by 3.4 per cent from last

The recent level of retail sales at several of the major chain stores has also been somewhat disappointing, with gains of only 1.2 and 1.5 per cent last month over last year's volume at the two largest national chains.

Consumers are apparently remaining cautious in their buying attitudes, despite recent surveys that indicated rising confidence. Another reflection of that conservatism may be the recent increase in savings at thrift institutions.

But, to be sure, there has been some good news lately—the further dip in the prime rate to 7 1/2 per cent and the drop of 0.5 per cent in farm prices last month.

## Over-Counter Market

[illegible]



## To the Holders of Argentine Republic

Floating Rate Notes 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent thereof, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending April 30, 1976 as nine percent (9%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 11.

Bankers Trust Company,  
Fiscal Agent

Dated: November 3, 1975

F.F. 33,125,000

10 years finance

for

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(U.G.P.A.)

arranged by

SOPADIF S.A.

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CH 6901 LUGANO.

September, 1975.

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Chg
Abaco 6 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 7 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 8 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 9 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 10 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 11 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 12 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 13 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 14 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 15 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 16 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
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Abaco 96 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 97 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 98 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 99 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 100 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Chg
Abaco 6 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 7 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 8 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 9 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 10 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 11 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 12 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 13 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 14 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 15 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 16 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 17 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 18 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 19 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 20 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 21 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 22 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 23 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 24 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 25 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 26 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 27 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 28 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 29 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 30 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 31 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 32 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 33 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 34 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 35 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 36 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 37 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 38 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 39 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 40 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 41 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 42 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 43 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 44 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 45 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 46 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 47 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 48 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 49 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 50 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 51 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 52 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 53 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 54 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 55 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 56 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 57 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 58 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 59 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 60 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 61 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 62 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 63 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 64 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 65 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 66 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 67 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 68 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 69 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 70 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 71 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 72 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 73 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 74 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 75 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 76 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 77 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 78 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 79 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 80 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 81 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 82 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 83 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 84 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 85 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 86 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 87 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 88 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 89 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 90 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 91 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 92 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 93 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 94 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 95 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 96 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 97 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 98 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 99 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4
Abaco 100 1/2	22 100 100 100	+ 1/4

These Bonds have been sold outside the United States of America and the Republic of South Africa. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE



October 31, 1975

\$30,000,000

## Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM)

10 1/4% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1983

Irrevocably and Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal,  
Interest and Sinking Fund, by the

## Republic of South Africa

Kidder, Peabody International

Citicorp International Bank

Credit Suisse White Weld

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg

Commerzbank

Dresdner Bank

Manufacturers Hanover

Crédit Commercial de France

European Banking Company

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)

ABD Securities Corporation	Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Julius Baer International
Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro	Banca della Svizzera Italiana
Banco di Roma	Banco di Santo Spirito	The Bank of Bermuda	Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Buegener
Bank Mees & Hope NV	Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.	Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez	Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	
Banque Nationale de Paris	Banque Rothschild	Banque Worms	Baring Brothers & Co.
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank	
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.	Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd.	Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires	
Cazenove & Co.	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Crédit Industriel et Commercial	
Crédit Lyonnais	Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Delbrück & Co.
Deutsche Bank	Deutsche Girozentrale	Effectenbank-Warburg	EuroPartners Securities Corporation
First Boston (Europe)	Robert Fleming & Co.	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG	Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc.	
Hambros Bank	Hessische Landesbank	Hill Samuel & Co.	Kleinwort, Benson
London Multinational Bank	Merck, Finck & Co.	Mercur-Bank S.A.	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.	Samuel Montagu & Co.	Morgan Grenfell & Co.	The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Norddeutsche Landesbank	Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co.	Orion Bank	Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.
N. M. Rothschild & Sons	Rothschild Bank A.G.	Scandinavian Bank	J. Henry Schroder Wagge & Co.
Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas)	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Sumitomo White Weld	Trinkaus & Burkhart	UBS-DB Corporation	Verens- und Westbank
S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.	Westdeutsche Landesbank	Girozentrale	Wood Gundy

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of Friday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L.F.	Gld.	HK	Indones.	JPY	Scd.	Sfr.	Ster.	Sw.	Thai	Yen
Amsterdam	1.6225	5.444	100.055	80.25	33.85	5.722	14.805	6.807	98.23	43.05					
Brussels (c)	39.81	30.05	15.08	1.824	5.282	14.805			14.675	42.83					
Frankfurt	2.658	5.308		58.745	3.758	97.49	8.850	97.39	52.46						
London	1.000				1.358				100.00						
Osaka	1.6225	5.444	100.055	80.25	33.85	5.722	14.805	6.807	98.23	43.05					
Paris	673.00	1396.00		132.23	154.85		1.358	257.00	17.474	256.80	112.72				
Stockholm	1.622	5.447	102.70	80.25	33.85	5.722	14.805	6.807	98.23	43.05					
Switzerland	1.6225	5.444	100.055	80.25	33.85	5.722	14.805	6.807	98.23	43.05					

The following are dollar values only: Danish kron: 5.722; Ecuador: 36.55; Israeli S: 7.00; Peseta: 58.925; Schilling: 18.12; Sw. Krona: 4.3015; Yen: 301.79; Belgian financial franc: 39.80; Canada: 1.00; Hong Kong S: 5.027.

(c) Commercial franc. (r) Units of 100. (s) Units of 1,000. (t) Units of 10,000.











# Steelers End Bengals' Unbeaten Streak

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Terry Bradshaw threw touchdown passes of 37 and 26 yards to an uncovered Lynn Swann and safety Mike Wagner made two key fourth-quarter pass interceptions to pace the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 30-24 victory over the previously undefeated Cincinnati Bengals today.

The outcome left the American Conference teams tied for the Central Division title with 6-1 records in the National Football League.

The Steelers had to put down a fourth-quarter rally by Cincinnati to escape with the victory. Trailing 23-3, going into the final period, Ken Anderson brought the Bengals to within 23-17 on touchdown passes of 24 yards to Charlie Joiner and three yards to Essex Johnson.

But two Cincinnati attempts later in the period for scores were stopped on pass interceptions by Wagner.

Midway through the period, Wagner picked off a long pass intended for Isaac Curtis and then four minutes later grabbed another Anderson aerial and returned it 56 yards to the Cincinnati 18.

Three plays later, Bradshaw crashed over from one yard out to lift the Steelers to a 30-17 lead.

Victims 23, Packers 17

At Green Bay, Wis., Fran Tarkenton passed for 285 yards and three touchdowns, two of them in the fourth quarter, to bring unbeaten Minnesota back from a third-period deficit to a 28-17 victory over the Packers.

Tarkenton hit his first seven passes and 24 of 30 attempts for 285 yards. He called the Vikings, losing 14-14 in the third period, with a 19-yard pass to John Gilliam four minutes into the final quarter and then tossed the clincher six minutes later when he hit Chuck Foreman on a 10-yard scoring pass.

The victory was Minnesota's seventh without a loss and kept the Vikings well in the lead in the National Conference Central Division. Green Bay is now 1-6.

The Packers played the Vikings at near-even terms until the pass to Gilliam. At that point, Minnesota's defense started asserting itself and the Vikings harassed

Packer quarterback John Elway, sacking him three times and causing him to throw three interceptions in the final period.

Tarkenton hit six straight passes for 67 yards the first time Minnesota got the ball and the final loss for a TD went five yards to tight end Stu Voight. The Packers came right back, however, to march 37 yards and tie it on Barry Smith's three-yard run and then drove 47 yards to go ahead on Joe Delaney's 25-yard field goal early in the second period.

Ed Marinaro gave the Vikings the half-time lead on a two-yard run but Green Bay went ahead again midway through the third period, moving 68 yards, with Brad Smith on a seven-yard touchdown pass.

Bill 24, Jets 23

At New York, Joe Ferguson teamed with C. J. Simpson on a 64-yard touchdown pass after a controversial call by New York coach Charles Walker to rally Buffalo to a 24-23 victory over the Jets. Ferguson's third touchdown pass of the game came

after Walker decided to pass up a field-goal attempt at the Buffalo 20 and John Riggins was stopped on a fourth-and-one.

Ferguson earlier threw touchdown passes on 11 yards to Jim Braxton and 25 to Jo Hill. Simpson moved into fourth place on the all-time rushing list ahead of Leroy Kelly. He gained 108 yards to reach 7,335 for his career and has achieved 1,019 in seven games this season, the fourth successive year he has surpassed 1,000 yards.

Joe Namath had two touchdowns and Pat Leavy kicked three long field goals for the Jets, who wasted a 20-7 lead as they suffered their fourth straight loss and fifth in seven games. Buffalo ended a two-game losing streak with its fifth victory of the season.

Dolphins 44, Bears 13

At Chicago, Bob Griese rattled the Bears' defense with 15 completions for 285 yards, including three touchdowns, to lead Miami to a 44-13 victory. The strait triumph kept the Dolphins in first place in the American Conference's Eastern Division, one game ahead of Buffalo.

Griese, throwing for his third highest total yardage in nine years in the league, connected with Nat Moore on a 79-yard touchdown pass to Fred Solomon on a 59-yard scoring throw and to Earl Marshall on a 20-yard TD.

Born Morrell came in for five plays in the last quarter and on the last one he hit Howard Twilley for 29 yards and the Dolphins' last touchdown.

Colts 21, Browns 7

At Baltimore, quarterback Bert Jones threw for two touchdowns and led the Colts' rushers Sunday as Baltimore snapped a 13-game home field losing streak by beating winless Cleveland, 21-7. The Colts, 4-4, hadn't won a game at home since the last game of the 1973 season when they edged New England. Cleveland had not lost a game in Baltimore in seven contests since 1966.

Jones provided virtually all of the Baltimore offense, completing 16 of 21 passes for 161 yards and scampering for another 49 yards.

Saints 23, Falcons 7

At New Orleans, Archie Manning engineered five scoring drives, including a 71-yard drive, to lead the Saints to a 23-7 victory over the Atlanta Falcons in their first game under interim head coach Ernie Harfner. Harfner was named to pilot the Saints five days ago to replace the fired John Rhea.

Running back Mike Strachan ran three yards for the Saints' first touchdown, in the second quarter, and Rich Somo kicked three field goals from 36, 47 and 35 yards. Strachan carried the ball 27 times for 109 yards, one touchdown and seven first downs.

Oilers 17, Chiefs 12

At Kansas City, Dan Pastorini passed for touchdowns of 77 and 57 yards to Ken Burrough to lead once-beaten Houston to a 17-12 victory over the Chiefs. The victory, the Oilers' fourth straight, lifted Houston to a 6-1 record and into a three-way tie with Pittsburgh and Cincinnati for the lead in the AFC Central Division.

Free safety Bob Atkins saved the game for the Oilers with 4:33

remaining when he intercepted a Mike Livingston pass at the Houston four and returned it 70 yards after Kansas City had driven to the Oilers' five. Middle guard Curly Culp ended Kansas City's last hopes when he recovered a Livingston fumble at the Houston 20 with 1:11 remaining.

Cardinals 24, Pats 17

At St. Louis, Terry Metcalf scored three touchdowns on two short runs and a 68-yard punt return to lead the Cardinals to a 24-17 victory over New England. The Cardinals were trailing for most of the game until Metcalf's final two touchdowns in the fourth quarter.

Mel Gray set up the winning score with a 27-yard punt return to the New England 33. The Patriots attempted to punt away from Metcalf after he shocked them with his long score in the second quarter.

Giants Top Chargers

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Coach Bill Arnsparger was the first to admit that the New York Giants' 35-24 victory over the San Diego Chargers yesterday wasn't a pretty victory, but it did have to be a horror show that resembled something like "Frankenstein Meets Dracula."

In gaining their third triumph

against four defeats, the Giants escaped the rut into which they had plummeted the last two seasons when they won only two games each season. They even gave Arnsparger his largest margin of victory in his year and a half as coach of the unpredictable Giants.

Even in victory New York was unpredictable because it let the Chargers do things they weren't supposed to be able to do.

The Giants, of course, were favored to beat the Chargers, who hadn't won in their previous six games, in ranking as one of the National Football League's worst teams, the Chargers had averaged only six points and 181 yards a game. They had scored only four touchdowns.

But in this one, they amassed 349 yards, 182 on the ground and 167 in the air, which was precisely 100 more than they had been averaging. They also scored enough points to hold a 21-21 tie until late in the third quarter.

Then the Giants shot in front on Craig Morton's screen pass to Bob Tucker that covered 47 yards and they clinched the victory late in the fourth quarter when Ron Johnson finished a 64-yard drive by bursting one yard through right tackle.

Notre Dame, as Usual, Is Too Strong for Navy

By Steve Cady

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 2 (UPI)—Even in its drydock years, Notre Dame's football team always seems to find a way to beat Navy.

The Irish did it again yesterday, this time 31-10, by using such exotic scoring maneuvers as blocked punts and intercepted passes after Navy dominated the early actions.

Notre Dame, faced with the prospect of losing its third consecutive home game for the first time in 15 years, averted that fate largely because of the sophomores

in its lineup. They accounted for all the points their young team put on the board.

The critical play, the one that made Navy a loser against Notre Dame for the 13th straight year in a thrilling defensive game, occurred early in the fourth period. It happened because the Irish, having bailed to within 17-10-10 with a third-period touchdown, elected to fake a punt and try a fourth-down pass.

Jeff Watson, a 255-pound defensive tackle, intercepted the desperation toss and ran it back 53 yards for a touchdown. That's the way Notre Dame was forced



ON THE LOOSE—Kansas State defensive end Vic Chandler watches the football after he knocked it away from Kansas University quarterback Nolan Cromwell. Kansas State recovered ball in its end zone for touchback.

## Expos Name Minor Leaguer

MONTREAL, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Karl Kuehl, who directed the Montreal Expos' Memphis farm team in the International League last season, was named manager of the Expos Friday.

Kuehl, 38, replaces Gene Mauch, who was dismissed with his entire coaching staff on Oct. 1 after the Expos finished the season with a 75-87 win-loss record in baseball's National League East. Mauch had managed the team since its inception in 1969.

In addition to Kuehl's appointment, the Expos announced a series of organizational changes. John McAleer, the Expos' president and chief executive officer, will become more directly involved in the daily operations of the team.

The title of general manager will be eliminated because it is "redundant," a club spokesman said.

Jim Fanning, the previous general manager, will become vice-president of player personnel, with expanded responsibility for players and coaches on major and minor league levels.

McAleer said no decision had been made on Kuehl's coaching staff. Kuehl, who flew in from Santo Domingo, where he is managing a team in the Dominican Republic Winter League, was given a one-year contract.

Kuehl, now the youngest manager in the majors, toiled for four years in the minor leagues, gaining a reputation for successful work with younger players.

At that stage Ancient Title was third and Allez France, ridden by Yves Saint-Martin, moved to fourth place before fading.

The 6-year-old Dulcia, one of three mares in the race, responded to Shoemaker's handling and gradually drew up to catch the leader during the final 100 yards.

The triumph was worth \$240,000. Previous, Dulcia had earned \$188,417, the bulk of it since she was brought to the United States early this year.

Dulcia is owned by Mrs. A.W. Stollery of Toronto. Charles Whittingham, who has dominated West Coast racing for more than a decade, trains Dulcia and under his care the mare had captured the Vanity Handicap at Hollywood Park and the Ramona Handicap at Del Mar.

Allez France also is entered in the Washington, D.C., International at Laurel, Md., Nov. 8, after which the French mare will be mated with Secretariat in Kentucky.

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## Battle for Rose Bowl Berth USC, UCLA Losses Upset College Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Pacific Eight Conference race used to be a private affair between cross-town rivals Southern California and UCLA. But California and Washington, a couple of upstarts from the north, turned the battle for the Rose Bowl into a five-way scramble with a pair of stunning upsets yesterday.

Quarterback Steve Davis went for two touchdowns and a fullback Horace Ivory packed up tough yardage up the middle as second-ranked Oklahoma defeated Oklahoma State, 27-7, in a Big Eight struggle. The victory pushed Oklahoma's winning streak to 28 games, longest in college football.

Nebraska 30, Missouri 7

At Columbia, Mo., Nebraska fooled Missouri with a fake punt play that John O'Leary ran 40 yards for a touchdown and Vince Ferragamo threw three scoring passes as the third-ranked Cornhuskers scored a 30-7 Big Eight victory. O'Leary's game-breaking run against 12th-ranked Missouri came in the final seconds of the first half. It came just after the Tigers had closed Nebraska's lead to 10-7 on a 42-yard, nine-play drive sided by pass interference. Tony Galbreath dived over from the one for the score that briefly made it close.

On the ensuing drive, Nebraska was faced with a fourth down at the Missouri 40. Randy Leftmann went back to kick, but the ball was fumbled short to Tony Davis, who tossed it between his legs to O'Leary. O'Leary pretended to block and set sail to the left. Monte Anthony ran wide to the right and the Missouri defense went after him. O'Leary went into the end zone untouched and Nebraska had a 16-7 half-time lead.

Alabama 21, Miss. St. 10

At Jackson, Miss., defensive back Tyrone King raced 26 yards with an interception to revive sixth-ranked Alabama and spur the Crimson Tide to a 21-10 Southeastern Conference victory over Mississippi State. The defenses provided most of the momentum as the underdog Bulldogs scored 10 points in the final three minutes of the first half to take a 10-7 lead over surprised Alabama.

Texas 38, SMU 22

At Dallas, eighth-ranked Texas, stunned by early adversity, beat Southern Methodist on fullback Earl Campbell's bruising runs and three field goals by freshman Russell Erxleben to charge into the Southwest Conference lead with a 30-23 victory. Texas is now 7-1 and 4-0 in SWC play, a half-game ahead of the fifth-ranked Texas A&M. SMU is 3-5 and 1-3 in SWC contests.

Colorado 28, Iowa State 27

At Ames, Iowa, quarterback David Williams threw for one touchdown and directed two 99-yard drives in the second half to give Colorado a come-from-behind 28-27 Big Eight Conference victory over Iowa State.

Penn State 15, Maryland 13

At College Park, Md., Mike Sockcho of Maryland missed a 43-yard field goal with 15 seconds left in the game and Penn State salvaged a 15-13 victory. Ninth-ranked Penn State, which saw Maryland rally to wipe out its 13-0 first-quarter lead, went ahead again with 7:24 remaining in the fourth quarter on a 40-yard field goal by Chris Sahr, his third of the contest in five attempts.

At Jackson, Miss., tailback Michael Sweet went over with a 16-yard pass for a quarterback Kim Ellis with 42 seconds remaining to give the University of Mississippi a 17-13 victory over Louisiana State in a Southeastern Conference game.

Purdue 20, Mich. State 16

At West Lafayette, Ind., Purdue running backs Scott Dierking and Mike Pruitt combined for 269 yards and two touchdowns as the Boilermakers upset Michigan State, 20-16, in a Big 10 Conference game.

Mich. 28, Minn. 21

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Okla. 27, Okla. St. 7

At Stillwater, Okla., senior

At Dallas, eighth-ranked Texas, stunned by early adversity, beat Southern Methodist on fullback Earl Campbell's bruising runs and three field goals by freshman Russell Erxleben to charge into the Southwest Conference lead with a 30-23 victory. Texas is now 7-1 and 4-0 in SWC play, a half-game ahead of the fifth-ranked Texas A&M. SMU is 3-5 and 1-3 in SWC contests.

Colorado 28, Iowa State 27

At Ames, Iowa, quarterback David Williams threw for one touchdown and directed two 99-yard drives in the second half to give Colorado a come-from-behind 28-27 Big Eight Conference victory over Iowa State.

Penn State 15, Maryland 13

At College Park, Md., Mike Sockcho of Maryland missed a 43-yard field goal with 15 seconds left in the game and Penn State salvaged a 15-13 victory. Ninth-ranked Penn State, which saw Maryland rally to wipe out its 13-0 first-quarter lead, went ahead again with 7:24 remaining in the fourth quarter on a 40-yard field goal by Chris Sahr, his third of the contest in five attempts.

At Jackson, Miss., tailback Michael Sweet went over with a 16-yard pass for a quarterback Kim Ellis with 42 seconds remaining to give the University of Mississippi a 17-13 victory over Louisiana State in a Southeastern Conference game.

Purdue 20, Mich. State 16

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## Weekend of Tennis Too Much for Ashe as Okker Wins

PARIS, Nov. 2 (UPI)—Tom Okker, who cut down his tennis program this year, won the final of the French indoor Grand Prix today from Arthur Ashe, who doesn't take a vacation all year.

Okker won, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-6, 6-4, from the American who played a bit too much tennis this weekend and was leg-weary after today's 2-hour-10-minute defeat. During the past two days,



